WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN

P & O WHISKY

When you can get THAT at

Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.

OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,076—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, [illegible]TOBER, 23, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th Oct.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
HABSBURG	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,050.	" 825.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	25th Oct. 1900.

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th October, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 25th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 27th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SETOS	1746	Carstens	26th Oct,

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and passage apply to

WILLIAM M. BELL,
Acting Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 5th Oct., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain .... to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "MovilIete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

WOULD ASK ATTENTION TO THEIR
FINE STOCK OF
CLARETS AND BURGUNDIES.

THESE Wines are carefully selected by Competent Judges from the Shippers most in Repute in Europe and are chosen with an especial view to Exportation to India.

Catalogues with particulars and prices on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS.

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 16), and double Harness, (30.) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.

TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,

Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.

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CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE PRESENT.

POONA RACING SEASON.

BEST VALUE AND LARGEST SELECTION IN THE TRADE.

HAVING just cleared a large Consignment of Racing Watches and having a large Stock on hand, we have decided to offer our well-known Time-keepers during the present Racing Season at the Special Cash Rates quoted below.

Each Watch possesses all the most recent improvements in this branch of Horology, rendering them absolutely reliable in their action, giving accurate registration to within one-fifth of a second.

The starting, stopping, and fly-back action being regulated by the action of one button, enables the Watch to be used with one hand only, and to be started and stopped while in the pocket when desired.

Every watch is carefully tested and regulated before leaving our hands, and carries a two years' guarantee.

GOLD.

In strong Crystal Face, Gold Case	Rs. 162
With Minute Recorder	" 199

NICKEL.

Crystal Face, with Minute Recorder	" 81
Chronograph, only without Watch Movement	" 28

SILVER.

In strong Silver Double Crystal Face Case, having Time on one side and Chronograph on reverse	Rs. 63 0
With Minute Recorder, Crystal Face	" 85 8
Half Hunting	" 94 8

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannotcheck the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,
[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed. COIMBATORE, Southern India.
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PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

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GRAND CONCERT

BY THE
P. & O., R. M. S. PENINSULAR
AT THE
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
AT 9 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

Reserved Seats, which should be booked at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co's., or at the

Institute	Two Rupees.
Unreserved Seats	One Rupee.
Sailors and Soldiers	Eight Annas.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "ALECTO," arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH AND HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's SURVEYOR, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to Survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1900.

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER,

ORGANIST and CHOIRMASTER, ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY, late Organist of All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad; Officiating Organist in 1899, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta; Pupil of Dr. Arnold, Winchester Cathedral; and of the late Mr. CHARLES VICTOR, of the Carl Rosa Opera Co.

IS OPEN TO RECEIVE PUPILS for the ORGAN, PIANO, HARMONY, and particularly for the CULTIVATION of the VOICE.

Candidates prepared for Trinity College, London.

Results of private pupils for 1900: 18 passed the Theoretical Examination, two gaining maximum marks; 2 passed the Teachers' or Higher Examination, one gaining the Associateship of the College; 4 in the Senior and 3 in the Intermediate Grade.

Classes taught Harmony and Singing on special terms.

For terms, apply to

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Care of the Rev. F. N. Hill,
Waudby Road,
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NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen	Qts. Rs. 20	0
Do. of 6 Dozen	Pts. Rs. 19	8

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B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

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PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

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Chief Agents,
Madras.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

NEW SUITINGS.—Navy Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35. Coloured Soft Wool Suits, Rs. 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits, Rs 42. Fancy Tropical Cashmeres, new Colored Soft Shirtings.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

EK-DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans.12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

YOU will find DRESSES WASHED and DYED just like new at DESAI and Co., No. 37, Bombay and Chandanwady High School, opposite the old shop. Look on the board DESAI and Co., only.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED the SERVICES of a fully qualified expert professional MINING ENGINEER to report on Certain Mineral deposit at an early date. Apply to KHAN BAHADUR HAJEE SAJAN LALJEE, Secunderabad, Deccan.

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 10-51m., 11-33a. Low water, 4-44m., 4-33a.

Banks closed: Dewali Holidays.

Bombay Light Horse Parade, at Chowpatty Riding School, 7 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per French s. s. Indus, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination, at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 25th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, per s. s. Gisela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p. m., on Thursday, the 25th instant.

FREE LECTURES.—We understand that an instructive and interesting free lecture series is shortly going to be commenced in the Hall of Literature, Science and Hygiene on physiological, hygiene, educational and other important and useful subjects in Marathi, Gujrathi, Urdu and Hindi. The inauguration of the series will take place under the presidency of the Honorable Mr. Justice Ranade and the opening speech will be made by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Knight. The Rev. J. H. Lord, Professor T. K. Gajar, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, Drs. N. N. Katrack, Ismael Jan Mahomed, and other medical men of the European, Aryan and Unani medical systems and other educated and influential men of the Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi communities will take a part in this lecture series. Over fifty lecturers have joined the series.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Malaria and typhoid fever are prevalent and a number of people are down just now. The number of daily attendance in the Joowansingh hospital alone amounts to over 500.—A steamer arrives twice now in a week here, bringing in cargo of grain and a good number of passengers.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal wired to Lord Curzon requesting him to make a halt at Gondal for eleven hours on his way to Rajkot, but the Viceroy courteously declined to do so.—Prices of bajri which were of late reduced to Rs. 50 per khandy have again risen to Rs. 62, owing to scarcity of this food-grain.—A native driver of the B.-G.J.-P. Railway was waylaid and foully murdered by some budmashes near the bed of the Vartej river, where his dead body was found lying. Deceased was going to Curdej on some business when he was assaulted and done to death by means of a chopper. A watch which the deceased had on his person was taken away, but some loose cash was found on him.—The tank which has been erected at the Bhownagar Bunder for "bulk oil" is capable of holding 136,640 gallons, while the one at Wadhwan holds 6,720 gallons only.

MORTGAGEE'S CLAIM.—Mr. M. H. Hakim, Fifth Judge, Small Causes Court, on Saturday, disposed of the case of Amichund Panalal *vs.* Krishnarso Narayen, in which the plaintiff as the mortgagor of a house from one Choonilal Mahasookhram, claimed to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 333, being the amount of arrears of rent of a shop, which had been put in his possession by the mortgagor. The defence was that the defendant was not plaintiff's tenant, that plaintiff had no right to file this suit and that the rent in question had already been paid to the mortgagor. Messrs. K. B. Setna and R. K. Dadachanji, pleaders, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Messrs. S. F. Billimoria and K. K. Suntoke, pleaders. His Honour, in giving his decision, said that the defendant was put into possession as tenant by the mortgagor after he had mortgaged the house to the plaintiff, and therefore according to the English cases cited by the defendant's pleaders, the plaintiff should prove not only that he had served defendant with a notice, asking him to pay the rent thenceforth to him, but that defendant had attorned to him. The judge after reviewing the evidence, observed that plaintiff had failed to show that he had served the notice of 27th August, 1899, on defendant. The evidence to prove the attornment was of a vague and indefinite character. The suit was, therefore, dismissed and Rs. 15 was certified as professional costs of the defendant's pleaders.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Death from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	2	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	1	27
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	3	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	8
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	14	8	114
Total plague deaths to date	20,204	66,341	
Same date last year	15	17	122

INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 10th Oct. was 2,00,189.

Castes and Nationalities.	Week ending 10th Oct., 1900.	From 6th Sept., 1899, up to 10th Oct., 1900.	Since 1st Oct., 1897 up to 10th Oct., 1900.
Brahmins	1	1,350	2,579
Jains	0	1,059	1,322
High Caste Hindus	61	60,331	64,521
Low Caste Hindus	19	83,013	95,059
Mussalmans	15	11,730	21,200
Parsees	0	1,692	8,239
Jews	0	638	774
Europeans	0	237	368
Eurasians	0	229	269
Native Christians	2	1,944	3,182
Other Nationalities	0	1,480	1,725
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	98	1,63,704	2,00,189

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the Poona city from 19th to 20th instant:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Shukurwar	8	7
Vetal	3	5
Ganj	2	2
Raviwar	8	8
Ganesh	6	7
Budhwar	5	4
Sadashiv	2	2
Narayan	3	3
Shanvar	5	4
Bhavani	3	4
Nana	8	8
Kasba	6	8
Somwar	2	2
Mangalwar	2	1
	63	65

Total mortality 69.

PORTUGUESE CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

ON Sunday, the Society of N. S. da Piedade of Dabul celebrated the annual feast of its patroness, in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. After the morning services in the Church, the Society's annual general meeting took place. It was largely attended and presided over by Rev. Fr. A. X. Lisboa. The report of the working of the Society during the year was read and adopted. The Society supported 106 indigent persons of both sexes, besides affording occasional relief in divers ways to many other individuals; these last including 33 persons who were helped with passages to their native countries. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,359-6-4, of which the monthly subscriptions of active and honorary members yielded Rs. 1,025-4-0 and casual donations Rs. 1,275-12-0. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,482-13-2, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 876-9-2; this added to the balance at the end of the previous year gives a total of Rs. 11,740-10-3. Among other things the report stated that the Society records a special vote of thanks to Mr. M. T. Carroll, of Messrs. William Watson and Co., for the generous donation of Rs. 500, which as Treasurer of the "Americo-Indian Relief Fund" he was pleased to give to the Society. At the close of the meeting the usual collection was made, which brought in Rs. 23-13-9. After the meeting Mr. L. M. Furtado treated the poor of the Society to a sumptuous dinner in honor of the recent wedding of his daughter. This institution has, in the course of its thirty-two years' existence, done a vast amount of good in a quiet unostentatious manner, and is therefore very deserving of the aid of the public of Bombay.

PROFESSOR RICHARD

Professor Richard begs to inform the suffering public that his numerous private registered patients require all his time for professional scientific services, therefore for a time he cannot see his way clear to accept under his scientific cure third class fee patients. A 13-page interesting pamphlet will be given free on application or sent free by post.

First personal enquiring consultation free of charge. Hours 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Ash Lane, near Currency Bank, Bombay.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Venayak Ganesh Phatak has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Court, First Class Subordinate Judge at Thana. Mr. Vyankatesh Govind Gokhale has been authorised to practise as a pleader in the District Court of Thana from the 15th instant.

Seventeen Brahmin students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy English High School at Thana passed the preliminary Examination held by the head master here the other day. They will appear for the Matriculation Examination which will be held in Bombay on the 12th proximo.

Friday afternoon an adjourned quarterly meeting of the Municipal Board, Thana, was held at the offices, Mamlatdar Kutchery. There were present Khan Bahadur Dr. F. A. Moos (presiding), Rs. Bahadoors D. G. Gupte and R. F. Acharya and Messrs. S. K. Bhagvat, B.A., LL. B, M. A. Ovalekar, M. Almeida, N. J. Antia, Noor Khan and C. B. Divecha. The following members were proposed as the managing committee for a further period of three months by Mr. Antia and seconded by Mr. Bhagwat:—Rao Bahadurs Gupte (chairman) and Acharya and Messrs. Antia and Noor Khan (members).

A thatched house belonging to Kania Kumbhar, situated near the bungalow of the Sheristedar to the Subordinate Judge, Thana (Makhmali Tank Street), caught fire and was destroyed on Friday last. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 100. The cause of the fire is not known as yet.

The daily average number of persons employed on relief works under the Public Works Agency at Boisar and Sanjan in the Thana District during the past week was as follows:—Men 73, women 68 and children 19. The daily average number of people relieved in two poor-houses here during the week was as follows:—Thirty-four men, 84 women and 173 children.

Dhago, Dharma, Kamlin and three other kolis of Petha Kenmowlee, who were charged with having committed dacoity in Shahapore Taluka last month, were tried by Mr. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, on Tuesday last. Agreeing with the assessors the Sessions, Judge convicted Dhago and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment and acquitted the others.

On Tuesday last, a policeman, named Bappoo of Nalla, in Bassein, who was charged with having extorted money by using force from a servant of Mr. Sakharam Vaidya at Sopara was tried by Mr. Shepherd, I.C.S., at Bandora and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to undergo 15 day's imprisonment with hard labour.

At the instance of Khan Bahadur R. H. Kotwal, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, Head Constables Rama Kaloo Gawas and Balkrishna Deorao Randive were tried by the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, for having extorted Rs. 50 from a Brahmin passenger of Ratnagiri by threatening him at Thana a few days ago. The Magistrate committed the accused to the Court of Sessions for trial.

In a letter found by the police in the house of the late Pauscol Antone Lopes an employe of the Medical Stores, Bombay, who committed suicide by drowning himself in a well at Thana, the other day the deceased (Lopes) stated that he had been suffering from leprosy for several years, and having given up all hopes of his recovery, voluntarily, committed suicide.

Two births (males) and twenty-eight deaths (including two from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the last week. Fifteen deaths (including four from plague) were recorded in the Municipal District of Coorla during the same period. Mr. Oke, Clerk, Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana, died of plague last week.

It is stated that the residents of Thana, who, owing to the prevalence of plague in the town, left their places before the monsoon and lived in the surrounding villages of Kalwa, Mumbra, Balrafeshavari and Manpada of Salsette (Thana) Taluka will return to their houses after the Diwalee holidays.

Six inches and seven cents rain fell in Mokhada and two inches and thirty-four cents in Wada (inland talukas), one inch and fifty-one cents in Mahim and twenty-seven cents in Dhanoo (coast talukas) during the past week. Early crops of bhat and nagli are being reaped in Dhanoo and Umargaon (sea-coast) and in Shahapore and Moorbad (inland) Talukas in the Thana District.

BALZAC: A WRITER AND A MYSTIC.

WE give below a summary of Mr. Pestanji Dorabji Khandalavala's lecture on Balzac as a writer and mystic at the Theosophical Institute on Sunday.

Ambitions are not limited in our days. A painter or a musician is not content to be what he is and to excel in his art. He wants to get ahead of his times. The novelist too aspires. He will be the physician of society, its critic and historian. He will analyse its evils and discuss its principles. Things are the symbols of the private life of an individual. Balzac seizes upon all these, and creates a new element in romance the science of things. Things complete persons. They are the medium which explain an existence. The diverse sciences and the arts are the expression of the public life of a generation. Balzac calls these the social sciences. Official history does not tell us anything worth the name of the manners and life of a people. Balzac takes this up and entirely changes the standpoint of the novel. He makes of it an encyclopædic resume of modern life so refined and complex. In "La Comedie Humaine," he portrays the civilisation of the nineteenth century as a whole. What a colossal task! What endless jargon and costumes, what luxury of details and technical expressions! It is a vast mosaic to execute. How the pieces dovetail into one another! The English mind shrinks from such a gigantic enterprise. The French mind loves symmetry and system. Intolerant of the indefinite and the vague, it squeezes it into a formula. All the parts of the comedy are the rings of an inflexible chain of ideas. It is the transporting of Buffon's natural history into humanity, a complement of Comte's positive philosophy on the imaginative line. Thackeray does lead some of his masterly characters from one novel to another, but it is a feeble attempt on Balzac's lines and Trollope's is feebler still. Passion and morals are the two principal elements of romance. It is the woman who fashions them in modern society. She plays a prominent role in his works. Scott's heroines are tame. They are duly incarnate cut after the model of Clarissa Harlowe. Woman carries disorder into society by her passion. Balzac thinks there is nothing left to the Protestant woman after a fault is committed. The hope of pardon in the Catholic Church renders her sublime. The tyranny of cant imposes an attitude. It does not create a virtue. Prudery is too justly considered the peculiar morality of England. Faults in France are perhaps more charming, and there is a school of English criticism which calls into question the high morality of Balzac's writing.

His is a prodigious temperament and not a great conscience like George Eliot or Turgenuff. If he lack charm he has incomparable power. In Dickens we see an English parallel of Balzac with the difference of race. Both have the same extraordinary imagination with a love for the grotesque, the same matchless faculty of observation, and the same rare vigour for work.

The current of mysticism in Balzac's intellectual life is due to the influence of his mother. She was an assiduous student of Swedenborg. Balzac believes in a substance of infinite tenuity which escapes our senses, however amplified by mechanical means. It is an ethereal substance of which all here below are products. It is the essence of electricity, heat, light and magnetism. The universality of transmutations of this substance constitute matter. The brain is the distilling bottle where the animal transports it. Every organisation can absorb this substance according to the force of the brain. Thence it issues transformed into Will, the medium and principle of thought. This cosmogony may sound new, but what is Modern Science? It is a miscellany of facts with no connecting link between. Our books are repertoires of figures and of statistics, whose technical formulas are none the less chimerical as those of the Ancients. Our so-called positive systems, despite the genius of their inventors, can in no way take the place of truth. A philosophy worthy of the name, ought not to limit itself to counting, comparing, describing and classifying. It ought to present an absolute and universal explanation of phenomena. Are not our modern savants so disposed to rail at those who are in search of the philosopher's stone, themselves in pursuit of a chimera? Who will give up attaining the scientific ideal, and knowing the arcanum of arcana, the first cause of all things? Does not chemistry seek the primary element of all matter, physics the imponderable agent, author of phenomena, medicine the mechanism of life, and politics the social equilibrium? Has psychology given up its search after the bond which unites soul to body, logic its criterion of truth, astronomy the mysterious centre to which all the movements of the world tend, and mathematics the one pretended palladium of human certainty, has it not too its occult side, in the place of those foreseen but yet unsolved problems, the relation of the diagonal with the square, the quadrature of the circle and perpetual motion? Why should modern scientific spirit then reject Astrology, Alchemy or the Kabala as suspicious? Who can answer for the precision of our conceptions, and the immortality of our works of a day? Will not they meet with the same fate as the secular works of our forefathers whose teachings we despise to-day? However an illustrious modern savant, Crookes, in discovering the fourth state of matter, called radiant matter, has leapt over the borders of the knowable and touched the fringe of the unknowable. "Pure matter" in one sense, and "force of radiation" in another, it is a state where matter and force blend into one another, thus leading us to the threshold of the mystery wherein the great scientific problems of the future can find their solution. Is not this perhaps the substance of infinite tenuity of Balzac?

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 22.

Sunday: The barometer has risen rapidly in the Punjab and Upper Sind and the depression over this area has filled up, but the weather continues cloudy and slightly unsettled in Upper India, where light showers of rain have been received. The barometer has risen briskly in the Northern Districts of Rajputana, in North-Western Provinces and Bengal and briskly to rapidly in Assam and Burma. It has been steady or has changed by small amounts elsewhere. Weather continues unsettled over the south-east of the Bay. Rain has almost ceased in the south of the Peninsula and only a few showers are reported to-day from Malabar and Ceylon. Colombo has received one and-a-half inches and Trivandrum one. Temperature is generally above the normal except in North-East India and Upper and Central Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 22ND OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking commenced. Wheat being sown. All crops doing well. Kharif harvest in progress.

Ferozepore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants ready for picking. Rapeseed being sown, is doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Seasonable. Cotton plants slightly damaged by insects and disease. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Cloudy but no rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants shedding bolls.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well. Gingelly flourishing.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking likely to be delayed. Crop prospects generally good. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Crop prospects generally good. Rabi sowing progressing favourably.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhvan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Present weather may improve cotton yields slightly. Cotton healthy. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhownagar.—Rain much needed generally to ensure good crop.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF OCTOBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	30·056	N	2	82·2	64·4	71	...	19·33	+2·19
Sirsa	30·011	NW	8	89·3	61·1	...	...	8·83	−3·66
Delhi	30·032	Calm	1	84·2	65·6	62	...	29·73	+3·50
Agra	30·020	NE	4	93·0	67·9	63	...	19·22	−7·87
Cawnpore	30·016	Calm	...	90·3	65·5	72	...	29·54	+0·17
Allahabad	29·990	Calm	2	88·6	66·4	84	..	29·14	−7·53
Jhansi	30·031	ENE	1	93·2	68·6	60	...	35·37	−2·08
Jacobabad	30·032	Calm	3	94·5	66·1	52	...	3·59	+0·77
Karachi	30·008	NNE	5	96·4	73·7	42	...	1·69	−1·3
Jeypore	30·021	E	4	91·2	66·1	45	...	21·08	−5·19
Ajmere	30·036	Calm	3	89·4	6·7	70	...	23·17	+3·51
Deesa	29·988	NNE	7	96·1	63·5	46	...	28·56	+2·90
Ahmedabad	29·959	E	1	97·2	71·1	50	...	15·44	−21·23
Bhuj	29·983	W	16	95·3	69·9	59	..	17·12	+3·34
Jamnagar	29·95	S	8	95·1	68·7	82	..	29·91	+7·34
Rajkot	29·977	W	4	96·9	65·9	74	...	37·50	+9·73
Bhownagar Para	29·978	NW	4	95·6	68·8	48	...	31·01	+9·46
Veraval	29·951	NNW	6	86·6	72·3	76	−	34·53	+15·24
Neemuch	30·010	E	5	90·5	62·1	56	...	37·61	+7·00
Indore	29·995	Calm	1	89·8	62·6	58	...	33·98	+1·18
Saugor	29·998	SE	1	89·9	67·1	58	...	40·2	−5·38
Jubbulpore	29·991	S	1	88·9	62·5	81	...	52·59	−3·85
Hoshangabad	30·021	SE	1	89·7	62·6	67	...	45·16	−8·48
Khandwa	30·002	Calm	2	95·7	63·6	52	...	37·85	+6·53
Raipur	29·994	Calm	2	90·3	67·2	78	...	56·9	+8·30
Nagpur	29·976	Calm	3	93·4	71·1	55	...	48·88	+2·76
Amraoti	30·004	NW	5	93·2	70·8	59	..	30·14	−3·60
Akola	29·995	NW	[illegible]	93·9	55·0	45	..	40·61	+6·82
Surat	29·972	E	3	96·2	67·0	72	...	34·09	−11·70
Malegaon	29·983	WNW	4	97·4	61·4	37	...	1·59	−19·19
Bombay	29·962	NNE	8	86·0	72·5	77	...	69·14	−2·93
Poona	29·992	Calm	4	94·0	59·9	71	..	25·04	+1·27
Ahmednagar	29·993	Calm	6	92·9	56·0	63	..	18·97	−0·87
Aurangabad	29·983	Calm	6	92·9	60·7	34	...	21·36	...
Sholapur	29·971	SE	6	94·2	65·1	34	...	15·97	−12·01
Ratnagiri	29·930	Calm	4	87·4	69·9	73	...	96·97	−11·79
Belgaum	29·931	Calm	3	86·3	61·9	50	...	59·2	+17·94
Goa	29·940	ENE	6	88·0	75·4	86	..	92·91	+7·11
Karwar	29·916	ENE	4	88·3	72·1	89	...	135·16	+14·53
Mangalore	29·929	ENE	2	89·3	75·9	80	...	140·74	+32·55
Calicut	29·918	NE	9	89·2	75·0	81	...	100·33	+8·16
Cochin	29·921	NNE	M	88·5	74·7	81	...	70·37	−12·11
Bangalore	29·961	NE	5	82·3	60·9	62	...	22·52	−1·66
Secunderabad	29·953	NE	3	91·6	63·6	50	..	23·21	−5·07
Masulipatam	29·968	NNE	3	92·1	73·1	75	..	22·89	−7·42
Bellary	29·966	ESE	3	91·2	65·7	46	...	11·68	−2·27
Cuddapah	29·959	NNE	L	96·2	71·7	54	...	15·43	−9·14
Madras	29·938	NW	3	89·5	70·5	72	...	13·84	−8·04
Coimbatore	29·951	E	2	88·9	68·6	60	..	14·88	+5·77
Trichinopoly	29·938	Calm	3	92·5	70·9	81	...	14·82	−1·78
Negapatam	29·926	W	12	86·7	74·9	85	...	17·64	+1·21
Colombo	29·905	N	7	87·0	75·0	70	...	34·13	+3·78
Aden	29·973	NE	8	89·8	77·4	48	...	0·0	−0·41

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light. M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a few local brisk rises, the pressure changes have been generally small. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in Ceylon and along the coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far round as Madras. Gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 8° in excess of normal at Belgaum, Bellary, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa and Karachi, and minimum 8° in defect at Akola and Ahmednagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Ahmedabad and Malegaon and the lowest 56° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are only partially clouded in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

There has been no rain at any station.

Pressure is keeping steadily high and the weather continues fine and settled over the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th October, 1900

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ...inches	29·923
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·6
Dew Point	72·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·744
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·5
General Directions of wind*	ENE, W N W, NW NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	154

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 21.

10 p.m.	78·3

MONDAY—OCT. 22.

6 a.m.	74·3
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	82·9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s St Ninian, 1,933 tons, Captain R Ramsay, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,695 tons, Captain R B Kedslie, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain J T Hirsch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,494 tons, Captain F Archdeacon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, 11th October, with a cargo of timber.

THE s s Skidby, 2,121 tons, Captain F B Caulson, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta, 9th October, brought a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain D L Nielson, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Zanzibar, 4th October, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Drinkwater, Mr S Coffee, Mr David Sallim and 26 children, and 103 deck.

THE Wilson Lines s Alecto, 2,341 tons, Captain J Boxhall, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull, 15 h September, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H R Phelps, Mrs Phelps, Mr S Phelps and two children, Mr F Creswell, Mrs Reynolds, Mr R W Blake, and Miss B Anderson.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Gisela, Captain F Mosca, arrived in harbour on Sunday, with the following passengers:—From Trieste—Miss A M Haldame, Mrs Pullock and infant, Miss Seaton, Miss Mayne, Rev and Mrs Wynkopp, Mrs A Keogh, Mr and Mrs Bechtter, Miss Nichols, Mr and Mrs Mondy, Mr Pahlmann, and Mr Szajbeli. From Venice—Miss Langley.

THE German East Africa Lines s Setos, 1,234 tons, Captain H Carstens, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Zanzibar, 6th October, via Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr T A Graham, Captain M A Mirock, Mr McCudden, Mr A Mussajee, Mr G A Mulay, Mr M Hoosan, Mr and Mrs S R Madon, Mrs F S Ayrton, Mrs H A Mory, Mrs M Nowrojee, Mrs Hormusjee, Mr H Sangain, Mrs B Seiman, Mr Alubhai, and child, Mr S S Ayo, Mr M Narandas, Mr N R Bane, Mr Hancray, Mr M S Carvalho, Mr Bomonjee Rustomjee and 199 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Clan Lamont	2285	Elliott	Antwerp	24-10	F M & Co
B	Johannesberger	1837	Moller	Hamburg	21-10	Glade & Co
E	Hoseinee	994	Hughes	Singapore	24-10	B & P S N Co
F	Setos	1234	Carstens	Zanzibar	29 10	W M Bell
G	King Arthur	1047	Hannah	P Gulf	23-10	B & P S N Co
H	Goa	1913	Nelson			M M & Co
M	Ballaarat	2860	Field			P & O Co
N	Byculla	1516	Kedslie			M M & Co
P	Zaida	2883	Repairing			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	517	Ahmed	Mangalore	22-10	Sheprd & Co
Sabermati	524	Fakeera	Mangalore	26-10	Do
Kaveri	533	Ahmed	Bhownager	23-10	Do

30 Ton Crane.

Rydal Hall ... McQuarrie ... K Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Alecto		Boxhall			F Muir & Co
5	Clyde	2198	Valentine	China	20-11	P & O Co
6	Peninsular	3283	Leigh	Aden	27-10	P & O Co
7	Habsburg	4014	Mitis	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
8	Gisela	2643	Mosca	Kobe	23-10	A L S N Co
12	China	4912	Augus	London	20-10	P & O Co
16	Mohammadi	1262	Raffin	Repairing		B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra ... 762 Russell ... Karachi ... 22-10 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Sunda ... 4607 tons gross ... H M Government

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Setos s	Carstens	Zanzibar, Oct 6.
	Gisela s	Mosca	Trieste, Sept 23.
22	Ellora s	Archdeacon	Moulmein, Oct 11.
	H M S Pigeon	Stage	Trincomalee, Oct 11.
	Oolobaria s	Hirsh	Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	St Ninian s	Ramsay	Calcutta.

The steamer Byculla, Captain Kedslie, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Rangoon.

The following Vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Goa, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Merkara, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Setos, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Alecto, for Hull via Karachi.
" Gisela, for China, &c.
" Mars, for Antwerp, Dunkirk, Havre, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—147 bales wool, P Abdoola Dosul.

FOR LONDON.

China s—55 cwt cubebs, Shuriff Bhimjee; 17 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 13 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 34 bales skins, Ladak Hassam.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rydal Hall s—6,003 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co, 1,000 cwt linseed, 650 cwt myrabollams, 2,000 cwt poppyseed, 5,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 750 cwt buffalo horns, Ladak Hassam; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 5,411 cwt linseed, 6,000 cwt rapeseed, 2,001 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—6,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mars s—3,080 cwt mowraseed, 2,100 cwt castorseed, 501 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, 2,001 cwt rapeseed, 201 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 20 bales cotton, 10,044 cwt rapeseed, 8,000 cwt castorseed, 4,998 cwt poppyseed and 499 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

Clan Lamont s—3 bales cotton waste, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—300 cwt bone sinews, Croft Mody and Co; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 60 cwt gum, Jethabhoy Heerjee and Co; 879 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, 3850 cwt oilcake, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton fly, Valubdass Premjee

FOR TRIESTE.

Hobsburg s—220 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2001 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Hobsburg s—1,000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gisela s—230 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 645 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 190 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 750 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 140 bales twist, Dayabhoy Tapidas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gisela s—23 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 171 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH I.—10 SHOTS AT 500 YARDS.

	Score.	Rs.
Sergt Major F Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore	50	40
Vol F J Price, O V R, Lucknow	49	25
Sergt J F Vallance, C L H, Calcutta	49	10
Sergt R J S Blake, H V R, Secunderabad	48	10
Sergt-Major W L Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	47	5
Corpl G Westropp, B B and C I, Ajmere	47	5
Sergt Instr C Grey, 1st P V R, Dharamsala	47	5
Sergt-Major A McDonald, C V R, Cawnpore	46	5
Vol G B Ellis, A V R, Agra	46	5
Corpl D A Sullivan, N W R R, Sukkur	46	3
Sert-Instr G Betteridge, N W R R, Sukkur	46	3
Sergt-M Duncan, 1st P V R, Calcutta	46	3
Vol W Chard, 1st P V R, Lahore	46	3
Vol A Hippolette, E I R, Jamalpur	46	3
Corpl R Merces, 3rd V C R, Calcutta	46	3
Vol G Craddock, 1st P V R, Lahore	46	2
Lieut J M Mushet, B B and C I Ajmere	45	2
Sergt N J Beliety, 3rd C V R, Calcutta	45	2
Colr-Sergt J F Fenton, C V R, Cawnpore	45	2
Sergt Major C Macguckin, C V R Cawnpore	45	2
Sergt J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotri	45	2
Sergt-Instr A Jaye, B B and C I Ajmere	44	2
Sergt G Cox, E I R, Jamalpur	44	2
Sergt Instr W Allam, 1st P V R Cashmere	44	2
Sergt G McDonald, 1st P V R, Lahore	44	2

Four 44s counted out.

25 prizes, value Rs. 150.

MATCH II.—10 SHOTS AT 600 YARDS.

	Score.	Rs.
Vol F J Price, P V R, Lucknow	45—3—45	40
Vol G Craddock, 1st P V R, Lahore	45	25
Vol W Chard, 1st P V R, Lahore	45	10
Sergt J Fower, B B & C I, Ajmere	45	10
Sergt Major C Macguckin, C V R, Cawnpore	45	5
Lieut J M Musher, B B & C I, Ajmere	44	5
Sergt Major W L Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	44	5
Sergt Instr G Betteridge, N W R R, Sukkur	43	5
Sergt Instr C Grey, 1st P V R, Dharamsala	43	5
Sergt-Major W Hargreaves, O L H, Lucknow	43	3
Sergt W Fleming, E I R, Jamalpore	43	3
Vol J D Mauger, 1st C V R, Calcutta	43	3
Sergt-Instr W Allam, 1st P V R, Cashmere	42	3
Sergt E Neuville, BB & C I, Ajmere	42	3
Sergt J E Vallance, C L H Calcutta	42	3
Sergt W H Rushton, C L H Cawnpore	42	3
Sergt G Porter, B B & C I, Ajmere	42	2
Corpl H Lasbury, B B & C I, Ajmere	42	2
Corpl D A Sullivan, N W R R, Sukkur	41	2
Corpl G Westropp, B B & C I, Ajmere	41	2
Sergt M Duncan, 1st C V R, Calcutta	41	2
Sergt-Instr A Jaye, B B & C I, Ajmere	41	2
Vol N Longman, N W R R, Kotri	41	2
Sergt-Major J Walsh, O V R, Lucknow	41	2
Sergt C E Marrett, H V R, Secunderabad	41	2

2 points for M H Carbine.

One 41 counted out.

25 prizes value Rs. 150.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Lieut J C Coldstream are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st Nov 1900.

Mr V A Smith has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 23th July 1900.

The services of Lieut Col J S Wilkins, D S O, I M S, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt P F Chapman, M B, I M S Bengal, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 15th April 1900.

The services of Capt H L Stanton, 3rd Bengal Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The service of Lieut J C M Wheeler, 28th Punjab Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt temporary Major, T H Hardy, 2nd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Capt A R S Anderson, M B, I M S Bengal, Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Asst Supt in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders

The services of Lieut-Col E D Newnham Smith, Cant Magte of Poona and Kirkee, are, with effect from the date of the expiry of his furlough, placed at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

The Revd L F Phillips, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Estab t, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th Oct 1900

The Most Revd the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Mr Arthur Casperz, Barrister-at-law, to officiate as Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr A M Dunne, vice Mr F Peacock, who has been temporarily officiating in that appointment

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

The services of Lieut S A Delme Radcliffe, 7th Regt of Bo Infy, who was deputed on famine duty in the Central Provinces by Notification No 85, dated the 11th Jan 1900, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief in India.

The services of Capt H N Roome, 7th Regt of Bom Lancers Beloch Horse, who was deputed on famine duty in the Bombay Presidency by Notification No 1119, dated the 1st May 1900, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief in India.

The services of Mr. E Maconchie I C S Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the forenoon of the 29 h Oct 1900

With reference to the Notification in the Home Dept No 622, dated the 12th Oct 1900, Mr R E V Arbuthnot, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th Oct.

Mr James Grundy, Inspector of Mines in India, is granted furlough for twelve months, under Article 340 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd Oct.

Mr G F Reader, Mining Specialist in the Geological Survey Dept, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Mines, vice Mr James Grundy on furlough, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd Oct.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The services of Lieut J H K Stewart, I S C, a political Assistant of the 3rd class on probation, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as Assit Commissoner, Thal Chotiali, and Asst Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway Dist

Mr J B Wood of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th Nov 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Lieut Col J Duke I M S Bengal, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Residency Surgeon in Kashmir, with effect from the 2 th Sep, 1900.

Capt H F Jacob, S C Special Assistant to the Political Supt in Palanpur, is appointed to officiate as First Asst to the Resident at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Capt H G Carnegy, I S C, or until further orders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W A St L Kelly, Asst Comptroller, Post Office, Bengal Circle Audit Office, is granted leave on medical certificate out of India for one year, with effect from the 12th of Oct 1900, and the following acting promotions are made during his absence on leave, or until further orders:—Mr F O'Byrne to officiate as Asst Comptroller, class I and Mr J C Jore, Senior Supt of the Bengal Circle Audit Office, to officiate as Asst Comptroller class II, and to be attached to the Bengal Circle Audit Office

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr W J Bryning officiating Chief Supt in the Office of the Accountant Genl, Madras, in the Notification in this Department, No 4749 P, dated the 20th Sept 1900, is extended to the 15th of Oct 1900 inclusive.

The services of Major G M Porter, R E are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 29th of Sept 1900.

Mr M A N A Hydari, Deputy Accountant Genl, Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th of Nov 1900.

Mr A M Brigstocke, Asst Comptroller Central Provinces, is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary appointment is made, with effect from the date specified:—Captain E R B Murray, 29th Regiment (7th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infy, to be a Depy Assit Adjt Genl on the establishment of the Madras Command, vice Capt H T Brooking, proceeded on field service to China dated 18th Jul, 1900.

Capt D H Davis, 2nd Batn, Royal Irish Regt, to be a Station Staff Officer, 1st class, on the establishment of the Bombay Command, vice Capt C W R Garraway, appointed a Depy Assit Adjut General dated 8th July 1900.

PERSONAL STAFF

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major Genl B A Combe, C B, Commanding Rawal Pindi district:—To be temporary Aide de Camp—Lieut F A Jackson, 1st Prince Albert Victors Own Regt of Punjab Cavy, vice Capt T P England, on field service in China, or until further orders dated 30th August 1900,

STAFF CORPS

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieutenants—C S D Wildes, The Royal Scots, double company officer, 16th Regt of Madras Infantry, dated 2 th Sept; H G Bally, West Riding Regt, double company officer, 10th Jat Regt of Bengal infantry, dated 1st Sept; A G Lind, York and Lancaster Regt, officiating double company officer, 3rd Regt of Bombay Light Infantry, dated 16th Sept; A J M Binny, Bedfordshire Regt, officiating squadron officer, 6th Regt of Bo Cav (Jacob's Horse) dated 18th Sept; H W F Ricketts, Wiltshire Regt, double company officer, 33rd Regt (3rd Burma Battn) of Madras Infy dated 2 th Sept; G H Rogers, Bedfordshire Regt, double company officer, 11th Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy, dated 2 th Sept; A G C Hutchinson, R I Fusiliers, officiating double company officer, 45th Rattray's Sikh Regt of Bengal Infy, dated 11th Sept; R Scott, The Royal Scots, officiating squadron officer, 3rd Regt of Punjab Cavalry, dated 12th Sept; and Second-Lieut A S Hay, Suffolk Regt, double company officer, 5th Regt of Madras Infantry, dated 2 d Oct

The undermentioned officers of the unattached list are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India;—Second Lieuts—L S Whitchurch, dated 1st Oct; and G W Hemans dated 14th Sept 1900.

The undermentioned officer appointed to the unattached list of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps is posted to the Madras Command, with effect from the date of his arrival in India:—Second-Lieut A M Gillies.

COMMANDS—DISTRICT.

Col (temporary Bgdr Genl) R A Gilchrist, I S C, in temporary command of a 2nd class district to be a district commander of the 2nd class in the Madras Command, with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl, while so employed, vice Bgdr Genl J T Cummins, D S O, who has vacated, dated 12th Oct 1900.

Col (temporary Bgdr Genl) A G Creagh, C B, Royal Field Artillery, in temporary command of a 2nd class district, to be a district commander of the 2nd class in the Punjab Command, with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl while so employed, vice Major Genl Sir E R Elles, K C B, whose tenure has expired, dated 18th Oct 1900.

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made, with effect from the date specified:—Col temporary Brigade Genl J S Collins, British Service, to officiate as a district commander of the 2nd class in the Punjab command, vice Brigadier Genl local Major Genl H A Mac Donald, C B, D S O, on field service in South Africa dated 13th Oct 1900

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Lieut—second D Arcy Mackenzie Fraser, 30th Sept 1900.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col H Paterson, I S C, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 22rd Sept 1900.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental commandants or seconds in command, Indian Army:—W O M Mosse, 30th May 1900; T D Leslie, 20th June; F W Rea, 1st July.

NATIVE ARMY

7th Regt of Bo Infy (Pioneers)—Color-Havildar Umar Khan to be Jemadar, vice Krishnaji-Rao Sinde, promoted, with effect from the 19th Aug 1900

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

E I R Vol Rifles—Lieut E H Wells resigns his commission.

Rangoon Vol Rifles—Major J E G Villa, V D, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Lieut Col, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

Shillong Vol Rifles—Capt A A Howell resigns his commission; and Capt D Herbert, I S C, to be commandant, with the rank of Capt in the Indian Volunteer Force, vice Howell, resigned.

Malabar Vol Rifles—G W McQuee, Gen, to be Second Lieut, vice Greene, resigned.

THE "KALIDAS" CASE.

THE pleader for the defence had not exaggerated the state of public feeling in the matter in the least when he said that the jugdment was awaited throughout the country with anxiety; and now that it is delivered, it would be no exaggeration to say that it has been received with alarm. Excepting the few people who may have reason to regard Mr. Guruji's incarceration with satisfaction, or the particular class of journals whose freedom of public utterance can never stand in jeopardy in India, the large remainder of private people as well as publicists can not but view the Benares Magistrate's decision with regret and alarm. Regret because the obvious considerations of justice as well as of mercy were brushed aside in sending Mr. Guruji to jail; and alarm because the natural results of the decision will be to narrow down, by several turns of the legal screw the liberty of the press. Such a result was anticipated when the new section 153 A of the Penal Code, was being debated in the Legislative Council. And the true test, as to whether the liberty of the press has or has not been actually cut down by the enactment of the provision, lies not in the sufferance of particular writings, since the enactment, but in the conviction of the "Kalidas" upon the particular kind of articles now before the public. The strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link. Similarly the degree of the liberty of the press is to be determined by the chance of indictment which average writings in the press stand.—*Mahratta.*

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NOTES:
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

The various markets are more or less closed owing to the "Devali" holidays, and we have consequently no fresh business to report.

The last number of the "Indian Textile Journal," contains the following in regard to the English Piece-Goods trade in Bombay:—

Perhaps nothing is so excellent a barometer of the decline in any given year of the general prosperity of the Presidency, as the English piece-goods trade; and when famine overtakes it, this barometer is a most faithful register of the extent of the fall. It is even a more accurate recorder than the trade in cloths of local manufacture. It may not, therefore, be uninteresting to review the figures of the imports of the principal descriptions of English and Continental piece-goods into Bombay, during the first half of the calendar year. Grey shirtings invariably form the bulk of our imports. They are of a variety of descriptions, ranging from 36 to 40 and 45 to 52 inches, weighing from 5 1-4 to 9lbs. and even above. Next come grey jaconets, which, being of lighter and finer material form the wear of the better class. Then there are T. cloths and madapollams which come into competition with those of local cotton mills. The rest of the quantity is made up of mulls, printers and drills. Next come what are called "Fancy Goods," the majority of which are dhoties, both grey and bleached. But it is the grey description which forms the bulk. In fact, the Bombay Presidency consumes a very large quantity of grey stuffs, while Calcutta uses the white or bleached article. Madras has a fancy for a variety of coloured goods, especially red. The following table will show the enormous diminution in the imports of grey goods and fancy during the six months which ended on 31st July last, compared with those of the corresponding period of last year:—

	Six months. 1899. Pieces.	Six months. 1900. Pieces.
Grey Shirtings	2,566,386	1,214,539
" T. Cloths	156,847	94,405
" Madapollams	183,214	163,233
" Jaconets	757,872	650,861
" Mulls	209,285	228,359
Printers	46,201	2,701
Grey Drills	222,975	170,062
" Striped	42,454	2,750
	4,185,244	2,584,910

Decrease 16,00,334 Pieces. =30 per cent.

Let us now take the Dhoties.

	Six months. 1899.	Six months. 1900.
Grey Dhoties Pieces	2,258,617	1,049,767
Bleached "	255,537	293,433
	2,634,154	1,343,235

There is a slight increase in the number of bleached dhoties, but it is negligible. The fall, however, in the number of grey is 12,18,820 pieces, equal to 46 per cent. Equally remarkable is the decline in the imports of English yarn. Medium counts, say average 30's and 40's of course form the largest quantity; against 52,61,848 lbs. in 1899 there were only 2,667,872 lbs. which is equal to 48 per cent. This is to be accounted for by the severe famine which drove the hand loom weavers in the different districts of the Presidency to the relief camps. The intensity of the distress may be well seen in this falling off in the yarn trade. As we stated at the outset, nothing could be a better index than this trade in piece goods and yarn to inform us of the severity of the last famine. It is doubtful whether the poor weavers will have a good time of it even for the next year, seeing that English yarn is already dearer, with little prospect of a fall, at least for the next 12 months. Meanwhile, we notice that some local mills have turned their attention to 30's and 40's for which a demand has naturally sprung up. It is a good opportunity for the enterprising section of the millowners to push their own 30's and 40's in the Indian markets to a larger extent than they have hithesto done. No doubt they have been increasing their output in these descriptions year by year; but this is the time when they might, with great advantage to themselves, do a deal better. Last year the production of 30's in Bombay equalled 53 lakhs of pounds, while 40's reached nearly 10 lakhs. Of course, a large part of the former, we believe, is consumed by weaving mills themselves for purposes of weft, and it is not easy to find out how much actually goes to the districts. Our official statistics are so far deficient that they do not yet register the counts which go to different localities in the districts by rail, though we do not see why the Director-General should not make an arrangement whereby this information could be made available to the public.

The arrivals of produce in Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday the 20th instant, were as follows:—

By	Wheat Cwts.	Linseed Cwts.	Rapeseed Cwts.
B. B. and C. I. Railway	......	......	574
G. I. P. Railway	214	517	202
Steamers and Native Crafts	11	46	......
Total day's Receipts	225	563	776
Total Receipts for 2 days	716	1,139	2,282
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1900	1,972,231	666,432	598,292
Total for same period in 1899	4,758,599	1,983,364	1,908,323
	Gingelly Seed. Cwts.	Poppy Seed. Cwts.	Ground-nuts. Cwts.
B. B. & C. I. Railway	17	......	...
G. I. P. Railway	1,611	1,792	......
Steamers and Native Crafts	1,478	7	......
Total day's receipts	3,106	1,799	......
" receipts for 2 day's	6,644	1,975	15
Total receipts since 1st Jan. 1900	979,534	442,683	45,524
Total for same period 1899	1,063,349	571,031	140,205
	Castor Seed. Cwts.	Rice. Cwts.	Myrabolams. Cwts.
B. B. & C. I. Railway	32	......	......
G. I. P. Railway	1,639	439	65
Steamers and Native Crafts	43	......	......
Total day's receipts	1,714	439	65
Total receipt for 2 days	3,318	1,380	725
Total receipts since 1st Jan. 1900	463,379	12,555,087	a273,433
Total for same period in 1899	849,218	4,546,564	b ......

a Since 1st April 1900.
b Not recorded.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd October.

1. The Head-quarter Office will be closed to-day, and to-morrow for the Diwali holidays.
2. There will be no Drill to-day.
3. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.
4. The brake will leave the Corps Club for Byculla at 8-15 p.m. on Thursday, returning to the Fort at 10-30 p.m.
5. There will be Morris Tube practice at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on the 28th instant from 8-45 a.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th September 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	87,000	1,45,000	4,000	2,36,000
Or per mile of Railway	189	314	9	512
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	8,91,875	19,78,618	27,027	28,97,520
Total for 11 weeks	9,78,875	21,23,618	31,027	31,33,520
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	84,812	1,78,571	2,072	2,65,455
Per mile of Ry. do.	184	387	5	576
Total to corresponding date do.	9,42,623	18,79,693	21,133	28,43,449

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 29,455
Increase to date .... " 2,90,071

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, on the 11th October:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 6th Oct., 1900	4,380,872
3 Balance to be remitted from 7th Oct. 1900 to 31st March 1901	12,059,128

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD—October 16, at Simla, the wife of Ranald K Macdonald, Purtabpore, Sarun, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COLLINS—CHARLTON—October 17, at Sitapur, Oudh, by Special licence, by the Rev F J Clarke, Captain John Gerard Collins, 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Wilmot Gertrude Robertson, third surviving daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel R Granville Charlton, late 81st Regiment, of Weston, Bath, and grand-daughter of the late William Sacheverell Coke, of Brook-hill Hall, Derbyshire, Esq. J P, D L.

DEATH.

DANCEY—October 12, at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, Mrs Dancey.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1900.

Mr. P. N. Wadia, the managing trustee of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, has reprinted a lecture on commercial education, a subject to which he has devoted much time and attention. He has collected much information in regard to the commercial schools of Europe, America and Japan, which he has embodied in the reprint of his lecture, and he hopes to draw the attention of educationists to the growing science of commercial training, and to show the necessity for its diffusion throughout India. Madras awoke to this duty fourteen years ago, though Bombay is only now attempting a beginning. Mr. Wadia utters a truism when he says that to lay out the necessary capital does not make a successful merchant, the industry taken in hand must be understood, and the merchant must be familiar with the best means of conducting his business, and of distributing its manufactures. India is becoming every day more anxious to have the trade of the country in the hands of Indians, but how can these successfully promote and carry on with profit trading, banking, insurance, railway, tramway and shipping companies unless they know the A B C of the methods by which these companies can gain the confidence of the public and rest on a sound commercial basis. The argument that no profession can be entered without special study, that barristers, doctors, clergymen, engineers, military officers, all receive for some years the special instruction necessary to enter their ranks and have each to pass a stiff examination to prove their proficiency, is a strong one in favour of a distinctly commercial education for those destined to become merchants and traders. We are all familiar with the established fact that the learned professions are over-crowded, that the supply of postulants for them is far in excess of the number likely to make even a bare living, and that over-production is bound to bring about a slump in these particular lines. As long as the human race buys and sells, or exchanges the products of one country for those of another, trade will flourish: the increase in the census of the world means a corresponding demand for all that each new individual will want. Trade has always a future before it larger in proportion than that offered to the professions that chiefly concern the few. For the thousand that must be fed, clothed and housed, perhaps scarcely one will need the luxury of the services of a barrister, a doctor, a clergyman or a soldier. The merchant, like the poor, is sure of being always with us.

The training for trade has been too long in Great Britain and her dependencies worked on the happy-go-lucky system. Enormous fortunes have, indeed, been made by those whose trading instincts brought them out on the right side. But as often as not it was in spite of the absence of any regular training. They learned by experience, and as Sir Joshua Fitch, quoted by Mr. Wadia, says, "Experience is a good school, but the fees are high, and the courses are apt to be long and tedious. Moreover, it is a great part of the economy of life to know how to turn to profitable account the accumulated life-long experience of others." That is just it. A commercial education must do this. If a youth be intended by his parents for a mercantile career, he should be fitted for it, not pitchforked into it to be the despair of his employers during the first year or two. There must be schools at which he can receive the mental training and be taught the system by which merchants carry on their trade. These schools in many European countries are established on a basis which leaves little to be desired. France has such schools at Bordeaux, Havre, Amiens, Marseilles, Rheims, Rouen, Lyons and other towns. Germany has a commercial department in many of the Realschule, besides seventy special and some hundreds of primary commercial schools, and a commercial University at Leipzig. Switzerland grants subsidies to commercial schools and gives bonuses to promising pupils. Belgium has at Antwerp one of the oldest and best equipped schools in Europe, as well as other provision made for the commercial education of its subjects. Austria-Hungary has not done so much, but in 1888 it re-organised its system and the "Handels Akademie" of Vienna may claim to be considered the model for such an institution. Sweden is well abreast of the rest of Europe in this direction, though most of its commercial schools are private. Norway may be said to be in the same category as Sweden. In Denmark Government does little, but there are various commercial associations which assist. Italy possesses many excellent commercial schools. The United States have for the last fifty years been turning their attention to providing commercial education for Americans. There is a large number of schools devoted to this purpose, no less than 518 were in existence in 1894, and considerable practical improvements have been made in the course followed since then.

In the East, Japan, as usual, has lost no time in following the lead of other countries. She has four grades of commercial schools in which everything is systematically taught that can secure a sound education to the young Japanese merchant. The Tokio Higher Commercial School is very thorough. The pupils are taught the every-day methods and forms of Western business, actually practising them in detail. There is a mock bank and a custom-house; the pupil-clerks rush in and out, transacting business, preparing bills of lading, drawing bills of exchange, buying, selling, just as in actual commercial life. All this in compulsory English and the students like it, and learn English with great facility. What Japan can do India can attempt. As Mr. Wadia points out the merchants of Bombay have risen to considerable eminence, they have utilised their immense wealth in initiating schemes of benevolence that will live for generations after them. The career is not alone open to talent, it is open to industry and is an honourable one, one worth being trained for. A poet may be born, not made, but assuredly a successful merchant may be made, and he certainly cannot exercise any gift he may inherit in that direction without training. How the world of Bombay swarms with clerks we all know, but where is the clerk who can draft a letter in decent English? Commercial technicalities are a hidden science to him. He has had years of education, often two years at the University, but we have to take his own word for any power practical of using the knowledge he may have acquired; we never see a proof of it. This wants changing. If we are to have learned men by all means let them be University students, but if we desire to equip young men to adopt the independent career of merchants let them be provided with a school which can train their faculties so that they may become practical, enlightened, hard-headed men of business, taking their intelligent share in the rich commerce of the world. Mr. Wadia draws up a scheme for reforming the Matriculation Examination in such a way as to combine commercial subjects with the present Final School Examination. The only fault to be found with the scheme is that it does not go far enough. Commercial training to be of any use must be thorough and sustained.

Cutch has had an experience of famine as severe as any of its neighbours on the hither side of the Runn. The full extent of the financial loss thus incurred by the State cannot be told until the accounts of the current year are made up, but during the official year which has just closed the Durbar expended in various forms of relief about Koris 70,00,000. The measures taken for the relief of the people included the deepening of the large Hamitsar and Desalsar tanks, which lie respectively to the south-west and north-east of Bhuj, the construction of a new road connecting Bhuj with the Rudra-Mata temple about ten miles to the north and the extension of the Anjar-Bhachan Road to Chitrod, a distance of twenty-two miles. Sanction was also given for the construction of a tramway from Anjar to Tuna, ten miles, and from Anjar to Bhuj, twenty-four miles. In many of the villages the digging of tanks was also undertaken. Large quantities of grain were locally purchased and grain and fodder were imported by the Durbar, and on most of the works payments were after a time made entirely in grain. New wells were sunk to the number of 369; taccavi advances were made to the extent of Koris 57,100; the loans to cultivators for agriculture amounted to Koris 65,300; grants-in-aid for sinking wells totalled to Koris 8,912 1-2, representing 178 wells so constructed. For making wells and bunds in fields, under special supervision, a total expenditure of Koris 70,000 was sanctioned. The agricultural operations carried out under the ægis of the Durbar resulted in 21,688 acres being brought under tillage by well irrigation, about two-thirds of which produced wheat and barley and the rest carrots, lucerne, jowari and bajri. The crops harvested were 33,258 cwts. of jowari, bajri and nagli and a hundred thousand cwts. of grass and fodder from early irrigation; while from winter crops it was estimated that by June last 50,000 cwts. of wheat and barley and 20,000 cwts. of grass and fodder were likely to be gathered. By the first week in March the number of persons on relief works had risen to 49,022, with 3,787 receiving gratuitous relief. The number had almost doubled since January, a fact which gave rise to the suspicion that there were irregularities in the application of relief. An inquiry into the arrangements at the works, along with a census of the persons employed and a checking of the registers kept by overseers and karkoons had curious results. By the end of March and the first week in April the number of relief workers fell to 35,174 and that of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief to 2,929. The total was thus 14,706 fewer than in the beginning of March, though it is to be presumed the actual distress was no less keen and widespread.

There are two possible explanations of this state of things. Either persons flocked to the works who were in no need, because as it has been suggested, they earned more there than by their ordinary avocations, or the native officials made inaccurate returns. It is not impossible that both these causes may have been at work to some extent. It is a feather in the cap of the Durbar that there is no account of cholera having broken out on the relief works and the mortality, though for a few weeks in December and January somewhat high, was nothing like so alarming as in other famine-stricken districts. The increase of deaths towards the close of last year was due to an outbreak of measles, which was at its height in the last week of December when the total deaths were 307, ninety-five being due to the epidemic. When measles had almost died out people suffered from diarrhœa and fever, but by the end of March the mortality had fallen to forty-four for a week. We are officially told that satisfactory sanitary arrangements were made on each of the principal relief works and medical aid was given to all persons in need of it. The people employed on the works were generally in good condition and no sign of starvation was to be seen in any case. Grain shops were opened by the State and in this and other respects the efforts of the Durbar were supplemented by many philanthropic individuals. The ordinary administration of the State was satisfactory. Exclusive of the expenditure on relief works Rs. 1,64,343 were spent on works of public improvement, the amount being over Rs. 60,000 more than in the preceding year. The net revenue for the year which ended with July was twenty-one and-a-half lakhs of rupees, the amount being nearly four and-three-quarter lakhs short of the previous year's. The expenditure was Rs. 13,62,517 and the surplus on the year stands at Rs. 7,87,496.

Plague appeared in forty towns and villages of the State as against twenty-seven last year, the total number of cases being 3,051, but it is a noteworthy fact that but 662 proved fatal, the great majority being cured after treatment. There are 144 schools in Cutch with 5,169 pupils, the institutions having increased while there has been a very slight decline in the attendance, no doubt due to the extraordinary conditions of the year. The jaghirdars of Dhareshi and Patri paid succession *nazarana* to his Highness the Rao during the year and their succession was formally recognised. There are 141 Girassia Kunwars being educated in the schools of the Province, the numbers of these aristocratic youths receiving instruction showing a satisfactory increase. Of the estates of wards under the management of the Durbar that of the Jaghirs of Adesar was restored to its Chief in a state of solvency. When the Durbar assumed control of the estate there was no balance in hand either of cash or outstandings. When handed over to the Jaghirdar again there was a balance of Rs. 20,686, though some old debts existing before the State management have yet to be liquidated. In spite of drought and scarcity all the Jaghirs have been able to maintain their financial position as satisfactorily as in the preceding year. The effects of famine were seen in the decline of marriages and the Durbar was called upon to assist only fourteen poor Jadejas who asked for help towards their daughters' marriage expenses.

Nearly a year ago an order was issued by the Mewar Durbar prohibiting the export of loose cotton, wool and kuppas into Beawar and Kekri, and during all these months the Beawar merchants by deputation and petition have been seeking to get the order revoked. A similar order was made in 1898, but the restriction was removed. Beawar town was founded sixty years ago through the efforts of the late Col. Dixon, and Beawar has become the busy centre of the cotton trade in Rajputana. The population is now 60,000, a considerable number of whom find employment in the cotton factories which have been founded there. The matter is one of vital importance to the commercial success of Beawar, as without the continuous import of cotton to supply its factories trade cannot continue. The only reply obtained from the Mewar Durbar is that they do not wish to interfere with any legitimate trade, but consider it advisable to exercise some control over the export trade in other countries, and to this end it is ordained that an export license must be first obtained. This new procedure is not likely to foster trade, and to say the least, it seems rather ridiculous to compel a man each time that he completes a bargain to run away and get a license. The Beawar merchants state that the Durbar control is now more than sufficiently secured as no export is allowed to pass without paying toll, and any further attempt at control would be restricting the free trade between the Merwara and Mewar merchants which has existed for sixty years without interruption. In one of their representations the Beawar traders mention that the Mewar Durbar has recently purchased a cotton press, and it seems as if that was the real reason why the Beawar traders are being subject to a new tax. The Mewar Durbar may be justified in trying to create a monopoly for the enrichment of the State treasury, but it seems somewhat unjust that this dislocation should be brought about without paying any regard to the rights of men who have invested money in Beawar industries on the assumption that a custom of sixty years' standing would not be violated. Apart from this consideration, it must be remembered that a large amount of trade is transacted in that part of India by bartering one commodity for another, and it would be interesting to know what are the Durbar's proposals in regard to affording their own traders and cultivators similar advantages to those found in Beawar market. The busy season commences in the middle of November, and if the prohibition is not removed it will bring about the commercial ruin of Beawar.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Aden at 2 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

H. M. S. Pigeon, Commander G. V. de Satge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trincomalee, which port she left on the 14th instant. During the voyage she had fine weather.

The troops quartered in the Simla hills will go through manœuvres this week near Dharampur.

Lord Arthur Cecil is expected to arrive in India early next month to join the Horse and Mule breeding Commission.

The following officers retire shortly from the service:—Major Williams, 25th Bombay Infantry Captain Smart, 1st Punjab Infantry.

Arrangements have now been made under which cordite will be supplied for the guns capable of firing it on the Indian coast and river defences.

Arrangements for an elephant drive in the Kakenkote jungles during the Viceroy's visit are making satisfactory progress. The prospects of a capture are reported to be very promising.

The goods trafic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th September last shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 6,05,112 maunds and Rs. 1,41,471 in the earnings.

Mr. Ralph Kershaw of Nausari asks us on his behalf to acknowledge the receipt of a bale of grey cloth, from Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Knight, for distribution amongst the poor and jungle tribes of the Nausari Division.

Two cases of opium smuggling were detected on Saturday morning by the police on the Bhusawal Railway platform. Both the culprits were Marwaris, but in neither instance was the quantity discovered large.

As the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers are no longer to be held in readiness for field service in China, the wing at Jullunder returns to Mian Mir, and the wing of the Bedfordshire Regiment there will rejoin the regimental head-quarters at Multan.

According to the latest returns there are now 1,800,000 persons on famine relief, which is a reduction of nearly half a million on the previous week. The principal decreases are:—The Central Provinces 226,000, Bombay 148,000, Hyderabad 30,000, Berar 23,000 and Rajputana 20,000.

The recent activity shown by the Boers will, it is expected, delay the return to India of the Staff Corps Officers still serving under Lord Roberts. No dates have yet been given by the War Office for the sailing of troops from the Cape for this country.

The Bhusawal Railway station was the scene of a fatal accident on Saturday evening. The Bombay-Nagpur mail had just arrived, and a postal peon was hastening across the rails to it, when a passenger train arriving from Nagpur overtook him. He was struck by the buffer of the engine, and swept forward some distance by the cowcatcher, but was not run over. Before any assistance could be rendered, however, the unfortunate man expired.

The Famine relief returns for the week ending 13th instant show a reduction of 184,900, principally composed as follows:—Central Provinces, 26,000; Bombay, 148,300; Hyderabad, 30,209; Berar, 23,300; Rajputana, 20,800. There are now only about 32,000 persons on works in the Central Provinces, but 800,000 are still receiving gratuitous relief. The corresponding figures in Bombay are about 270,000 and 350,400.

Anglo-Indians, most of whom believe that Mr. Rudyard Kipling's best work was done in India and deals with life in India, will be glad to learn that his next important publication—in point of length probably the most ambitious effort he has yet made—will be a story of Indian life, in which the scenes and characters will be mainly native. The story will appear in the first instance in the early months of the new year in Maclure's Magazine. The illustrations will be by the author's father, Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling.

The Medical Session began on October 1, in the schools attached to the London and provincial hospitals, and introductory addresses were delivered. Dr. Clifford Allbut Regius, Professor of Medicine, in Cambridge University, delivered the inaugural address at Middlesex Hospital; Dr. F. G. Penrose at St. George's Hospital; Dr. G. Poore at University College Hospital; and Mme. Aldrich-Blake at the London School of Medicine for Women in connection with the Royal Free Hospital. On October 2 addresses were delivered at St. Thomas's Hospital by Sir W. MacCormac, and at the Royal Veterinary College by the Principal, Professor MacFadyen.

A marriage has been arranged, and will, we understand, shortly take place in Madras, between Miss Boddam, the daughter of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice, and Mrs. Boddam, and Captain the Hon'ble G. E. Mills, youngest brother of Baron Hillingdon and A.-D.-C. to H. E. Sir Arthur Havelock. Mr. Charles Mills, who was for many years a Director of the H. E. I. C., and for some time a member of the Council of India, was created a Baronet in 1868. His son, who was created a Peer in 1886, married Lady Louisa Lascelles, a daughter of the third Earl of Harewood, and aunt of Lady Wenlock, the wife of our late Governor. The present Baron Hillingdon who succeeded to the title in 1898, is a partner in the well-known banking firm of Glyn, Mills and Co.

From an important Report by Sir William Crofton Twynam—a distinguished authority upon all matters concerning Ceylon—upon that island's pearl fisheries, it is gathered that a thorough enquiry into the subject by competent scientists is, with the sanction of the Colonial Secretary, likely to be undertaken. The results of such an investigation, says the "Birmingham Post," should be of the utmost economic importance. Sir William Twynam regards the pearl banks as a profitable source of revenue to be carefully inspected, watched, and worked as economically as possible. A recent inspection of the beds shows that a very heavy fall of pearl oyster spat has taken place, which in the opinion of an expert is indicative of an approaching revival of the pearl fisheries, which have been suspended for some years.

The proposed conversion of the Light Horse to Mounted Infantry is a burning question in many corps but there are some which might be converted into camelry without its producing any perceptible effect on anyone. The Allahabad Light Horse for example appears in the last Army List as having four officers besides the Commandant. The first of those is Mr. P. Gray, of the Civil Service, who left Allahabad about five years ago for a Deputy Commissionership Oudh. The second is Mr. D. C. Baillie the Opium Agent at Benares: the third Mr. Faunthorpe, C. S., who has not been stationed in the District for several years: and the fourth Mr. A. H. H. S. Reid, who has been for several years a Judge of the Chief Court of Lahore. People may now understand why the suggestion that has created such a commotion in Light Horse circles generally has been taken quite placidly at Allahabad.

It was only to be expected that after the anxious and wearying labours during the continued stress of famine in the Bombay districts, especially in Guzerat, the staff should have more or less suffered in health. Thus remarks the "Pioneer" we find Mr. Lely, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, who has unsparingly borne the brunt of the widespread distress in Guzerat, seeking a well-earned relaxation in short leave. Then Messrs. Gibbs and Quin, the Collectors, respectively, of Ahmedabad and Kaira, the two worst affected districts, have both had to apply for furlough. Mr. Gibbs has already left for Europe. Mr. Quin's charge has been in the heart of Guzerat and has comprised twelve very large works besides many smaller ones, and he and Mr. Robertson, the Executive Engineer of the Kaira and Panch Mahals Circle, have been unceasing in their vigilance and have been almost perpetually on the move during the most trying season and all through the cholera outbreak. The Kaira district felt the stress of the famine more than any other, not even excepting Ahmedabad, though the latter had a slightly larger number of people, all concentrated on a small number of works.

Mr. J. J. Cotton, of the Civil Service in Madras, has been placed on special duty for six months from November 1st, to annotate and revise the list of European tombs of historical interest, by way of doing for the Madras Presidency what Mr. C. R. Wilson did a year or two ago for Lower Bengal. Well carried out a work like this observes the "Pioneer", is capable of being of considerable assistance to the cause of history; though done unintelligently it is a sheer waste of time and money. Mr. Cotton, as his ingenious paper on Madame Grand in September's "Macmillan" proves, is a gentleman who has already laid in a fund of curious and extensive information on the subject of the early European times in India, and there is no doubt that he will approach the work in the right spirit. There is plenty of room we should imagine for an antiquarian among the Madras tombs. For nowhere else in India have the Dutch left so many traces behind them; and the old factory cemeteries, the existing lists of which have apparently been compiled anyhow by incurious native officials or careless Collectors, may still yield some valuable gleanings.

News come from New York that Mr. William K. Vanderbilt has given 500,000l. to his daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, the gift being a thank-offering for the Duke's safe return from the war. The Duke and Duchess, telegraphs the "Daily News" Paris correspondent, are now in Paris investing the money in antique furniture and decorations for the house which is being built for them in Mayfair.

According to the Wellington correspondent of the "Times," the New Zealand Parliament has almost unanimously resolved on the annexation of the islands of Rarotonga, Mangaia, Atiu, Aitutaki, and Mitiero, in the Hervey group; Palmerston, Savage and Pukapuka; and Rakakanga and Manahiki, in the Penrhyn group. There was enthusiastic cheering, and members sang "Rule Britannia" and the National Anthem. The Governor is proceeding in a warship for the purpose of annexing the islands, and the Premier follows later. It is proposed to retain the present land tenure in the islands, allowing representation in the New Zealand Parliament in the manner foreshadowed at the time of the annexation of the Fiji Islands.

According to the report of the Government Laboratory, the tobacco statistics for 1899-1900 show that the total quantity consumed in the United Kingdom was higher than has ever been known, with one special exception. It was equal to just 2lb. per head of the population, the total being about 90,000,000 lb. From the point of view of commercial honesty a satisfactory state of affairs is revealed. During the year ending March last, 95 samples of tobacco taken from manufacturers and dealers were analysed, 20 of them being found to be mixed with liquorice or glycerine. All the adulterated samples were apparently either smuggled cake cavendish or cut tobacco, which bore no label to show it had paid the proper rate of duty. For controlling the amount of moisture there were examined 11,755 samples in the laboratory, and 6,511 by the various chemical officers at the outports. Twenty-two specimens of commercial snuff were analysed, and with the exception of one, which contained an illegal proportion of alkaline salts, all were found to be conformable to law. The public, says the "Tobacco Trade Review," may well repose confidence in the trade when the Government chemists can report, as above, that apart from a few exceptions where sweetened stuff was smuggled into the country, the trade in tobacco and snuff is practically free from adulteration.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER AT PEKING.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT PEKING.

COUNT WALDERSEE ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Sir E. Satow has arrived at Peking where he relieves Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister.

The Tsar has instructed M. de Giers to resume negotiations at Peking.

A despatch from Peking states that Count Waldersee has said he regarded the campaign as over and expected to be recalled soon.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The adhesion of the Powers including Russia to the Anglo-German Agreement is considered to be certain.

The German press is satisfied with the Agreement which it is careful to show is in nowise directed against Russia.

The Paris "Temps" says the conclusion of the Anglo-German Agreement is disquieting and considers the last clause in it is directed against Russia.

The Austrian press considers the Agreement is in the interests of peace and that it improves the prospect of settling the Chinese question.

LATER.

It is stated at Washington that before the President assents to any provisions of the Anglo-German Agreement he must ascertain the purport and scope of the third article.

The Chinese officials admit that the Imperial troops were defeated at Kwangtung.

It is believed that the Triads are preparing to attack Canton.

The newspapers dwell on the high importance of the Anglo-German Agreement.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is the most remarkable success of British diplomacy since the Berlin Treaty.

The "Times" says the Agreement is sensible and businesslike so far as it goes, but that nobody supposes that Germany will abandon her traditional policy towards Russia in favour of England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

The following telegrams from Major General Lorn have reached the Government of India :—

Tinlin, 13th October.—The force arrived all well to-day, at Tinlin, noon, after throwing a bridge of boats over the grand canal. The country is all quiet; troops are in excellent health and supplies procurable.

Weangchiafoo, 14th October.—The force arrived this morning at Wangchiafoo. Owing to excessive rain the march was difficult for the first portion. The country-people are friendly and produced ample supplies.

Wenanhsea, 16th October.—After a forced march of 22 miles occupied the walled town of Wenanhsea and captured en route 20 Boxer horsemen, large quantities of mules and ponies. The troops marched splendidly and have ample supplies. The health of the troops is excellent.

Changchiawo, 16th October.—Arrived all well. 2,000 Chinese troops with cavalry retreated in a southerly direction on our approach offering no opposition. Lieut. Bening, who had been despatched to communicate with the French General Officer Commanding, left Wenanhsien, at 2 p. m., yesterday, and returned here at 5 p.m. to-day carrying orders, having covered 80 miles on one horse.

General Gaselee sends a report from Sunglintien, eight miles to the south of Chochow, 14th October:—The country round is quiet and the people friendly. Chinese regular forces are retiring. We have ample supplies and the local Government appears to be making every effort for the suppression of the Boxers. Twelve Boxer heads were hanging at the gate of Choochow when our troops entered.

Count Waldersee arrived at Peking to-day.

TELEGRAPHISTS FOR THE FRONT.

Government has sanctioned the despatch of an additional Telegraph Section to China. It is being mobilised at Roorkee and will comprise one British Officer, two Native N.-C. O.s, twenty British military telegraphists, sixteen native rank-and-file, twelve mules and four drivers. The British military telegraphists, mules and drivers all join at Calcutta, where the section embarks.

Pack transport for maxims with the second brigade at Shanghai are being sent from India.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY AT BEAWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BEAWAR, Oct. 20.

A meeting of the traders and inhabitants of Beawar in Rajputana was recently held for the purpose of expressing their thanks and appreciation of the efforts by Government to cope with the appalling distress which existed throughout Rajputana during the famine. Reference was also made to the prohibitive order made by the Maharana Sahib of Udaipur against the export of loose cotton, wool and kuppas to Beawar. This order has been in force since November, 1899, and it is apprehended should this restriction be not removed by the 15th of November next, the town of Beawar will be ruined. Its vested interests and reciprocity of trade will be marred. The labors of the much-respected officer, the late Colonel Dixon (who founded this town), and of those distinguished rulers who succeeded him, will be thrown away. Soon after the close of the agricultural works the major portion of the population of the town and the surrounding villages depending upon labour pertaining to cotton industry, and over ten thousand of such work-people will be thrown out of employment just after the close of the famine relief works.

The revised British infantry reliefs show that of the four regiments despatched to South Africa, three, the 1st Devonshire, 1st Gloucestershire and 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps, return to India, and the 2nd Gordon Highlanders do not. Seven battalions, however, come on from South Africa, namely the 1st battalions of the Essex, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Royal Sussex, Gloucestershire, King's Liverpool, Durham Light Infantry and the 2nd battalion of the Shropshire Light Infantry, besides one other, the Seaforth Highlanders, from Egypt. Four regiments go Home—the 2nd battalions of the Essex, Durham Light Infantry, Royal Sussex and Royal Munster Fusiliers. The 2nd Royal Irish Regiment goes to Malta, and also the 1st Royal West Kent from Aden.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED REJOICINGS AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Small Boer commandos, making a total of 1,500, are raiding twelve miles to the south-west of Bloemfontein and the Loyalists are taking refuge in the town.

The Boers are said to have established laagers in several places along the Kimberley road.

The Australian Colonies have agreed to recommend the Imperial Government to fix a date for rejoicings throughout the Empire at the close of the South African War.

LORD ROSEBERY SELLS HIS STABLE.

Lord Rosebery is selling his racing stable on Thursday next but the reason is not known.

ORGANISATION OF AN ADDITIONAL RESERVE SQUADRON.

It is stated that the Admiralty is organising an additional Reserve Squadron to replace the Channel Fleet when the latter is away cruising.

ANNEXATION OF COOK'S ISLANDS.

Lord Ranfurly, the Governor of New Zealand, has annexed Cook's Islands.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 a.m., to-day, and the steamer India for Colombo and Australia, at 11 p.m., yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE WAZIRI BLOCKADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct 22.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab District has submitted proposals which have been approved of by the Government of India for the blockade of the Mahsud Waziris and orders will issue hereafter, subject to concessions to be made to troops employed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenants Seagrim and Stallard, R. A., are ordered to proceed home.

In connection with the issue of the '303 rifles to the Native Army it has been decided to extend to all Commands the rule obtaining in the Punjab Frontier Force under which a penalty of five hundred rupees is imposed on a company as a whole, in which the loss of a rifle occurs.

THE POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

POONA, Oct. 22.

The Hockey Tournament commenced to-day and two very interesting matches were played on the Gymkhana ground at the same time, one being between the Poona Gymkhana and the Royal Artillery from Colaba, and the other between the 28th Pioneers and the 1st Field Battery of Kirkee. The match between the Colaba Artillery and the Poona Gymkhana was very interesting though not of a most exciting description. The Gunners showed excellent form and good combination and were never slow in allowing the slightest opportunity passing them of scoring. They pressed home vigorously and Captain Oldfield, who was a tower of strength on his side, managed to score the first goal about ten minutes from the commencement of the play. The game after this was mostly in Gymkhana quarters and Gunner Weyman, who followed the ball closely, succeeded in scoring another goal for the Artillery within the next ten minutes. At the call of the first half-time the game stood as follows :—Colaba, two goals ; Gymkhana, nil. On the resumption of play the Artillery again pressed forward and Gunner Showell scored another goal, which was followed by a fourth scored by Captain Oldfield. The Gymkhana played well but were outmatched. In the other match the 28th Pioneers beat the Kirkee Artillery by two goals in the first half-time and one goal in the second half-time. The Pioneers played a rattling good game from start to finish, their hitting was hard and their strokes sure.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Indus left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday, 21st inst., at 10 a.m. and she is expected here on Wednesday, the 24th inst. at about 7 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Silesia, from Bombay to Kobe, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 19th instant.

The same Co's s.s. Marquis Bacquehin, from Japan, left Hongkong for Calcutta on the evening of the 18th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamea Safari, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 20th inst., via Lamu ahd Benadir Coast.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats steady.
Good Bhownugger 4 18-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 9-16
Bar Silver	29 3-4

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank os England, for France.

The Right Hon'ble Earl of Hopetoun, the Governor General of Australia, and Countess of Hopetoun, accompanied by Captain Duff and Captain Fergusson, Aides-de-Camp, left last night from the Victoria Terminus for Agra by the Jubulpur mail train. A special saloon and a first class carriage were attached to the train for their Excellencies and the staff

The New York "Herald" publishes a survey of political probabilities in every State. Indiana, Idaho, and Montana—aggregating 21 electoral votes—are alone regarded as doubtful. Kansas, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, which voted for Mr. Bryan in 1896, are allotted to Mr. M'Kinley, who loses Maryland and Kentucky to Mr. Bryan. The result of the calculation is to give Mr. M'Kinley 258 and Mr. Bryan 168 votes of the Electoral College. No combination within the range of probability—almost of possibility—can elect Mr. Bryan without New York, says the correspondent of the "Standard," which cannot be without a revolution, of which the "Herald" sees no signs ; New York, indeed, is not even doubtful. There is no authoritative forecast different from this except in trivial details. Allowing all doubtful States to Mr. Bryan, he, nevertheless, falls 35 short of a majority.

A RETREAT FOR INFIRM ANIMALS.

THE BOMBAY PINJRAPOLE.

It lies in the heart of one of the busiest quarters of the native city, and but for a bit of painted canvas over the main entrance you would pass it by unmindful of its existence. That is to say the European would not suspect its existence in that place, but to the native who has a curiously tender mercy for the dumb brutes the institution is well known. There is a good deal of the haphazard about the native town and the Pinjrapole or hospital for stray, sickly or maimed animals seems to occur in the casual way characteristic of a great many buildings and streets in the native areas. You reach it by "devious paths and spiral routes" ; after traversing the windings of streets that turn and twist about like the lines of a maze, you pull up suddenly before an archway that stands out like the apex of a triangle that is trying to do the impossible. It seems to want to appear four square to all the streets around. You pass under the archway and emerge on what seems to be a piece of waste ground. There are a few open booths at one side and at the far end is a canvas tent adorned with weird pictures. This space you learn is used for festive gatherings, and the tent is the Hindu equivalent for the "Penny Gaff," sacred to the art of the Barn Stormers. In other words it is a temple of Thespis. But art is long and time is fleeting, and you pause not to consider the dramatic muse of Hindustan. Turning sharply to the right you pass under another archway and at once meet with something which you scarcely expected to find there, in the midst of a populous area.

You find yourself suddenly in a rather wild but pleasant garden possessing the beginnings of an interesting zoological collection. There are trees with luxuriant foliage, kiosk-like cages in which monkeys, frisky at the sight of a visitor, are kept, and overhead flocks of pigeons and smaller birds are flying. It is an introductory pleasaunce to something less agreeable behind, but he was a subtle impressionist who planned it so. He knew the value of first effects. One goes there expecting to see disagreeable things, and the first impression is altogether of a different kind. The pleasant court, full of sunshine, trees and birds is, however, not the Pinjrapole proper. That extends backwards and on each hand, covering a large area of ground. For many of the animals it is the place of rest ; once passed through the sunlit garden—most seemly way to easeful days—the wor-out beast comes not out again except it be to pleasant pastures far from the traffic and the labour of the city. But let us see what kind of broken down animals have been brought to the shelter of the Pinjrapole. Turning to the left through the garden we pass the signs of building, for the trustees are erecting new and spacious quarters for their servants, and come upon a range of substantial sheds, open at one side, where a number of horses are stalled. One of them has a bandaged hind leg, and others are in more or less poor condition. These hacks of the gharry-walla have found their way to the Pinjrapole via the Commissioner of Police. A prosecution by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, if ending in a conviction, leads to the horse being brought here. The S. P. C. A. receive half the fine, but the trustees of the Pinjrapole get no portion of that money. The horses are kept here for a day or so only, the stables being essentially only night shelters and then if there be no other claim on them they are transferred to the branch Pinjrapole at Chimbur where there is accommodation for 200 horses. Thus room is always provided for new arrivals at the head establishment. To-day there are fourteen victims of the hack-driver. Across the road a little way, on the right, there is a constant fluttering and cooing coming from a colony of pigeons. They are housed in large, cool and airy quarters. In a well-built house a large number are going about on the ground feeding on the corn which is supplied in abundance. On the front eaves of the house are a range of ordinary cotes, humming with pigeon life. It is explained that the birds on the ground in the large house are in more or less ill-health and unable to fly. Every other day or so the flap windows, which now shut out the sun, keeping the place cool, are opened, and the birds which have recovered health take wing and either join the crowd on the roof or fly off to other colonies of pigeons in the city. There are seventy-five being cared for at the time we look in upon their blue grey beauty. Adjoining the pigeon-house and forming with it one block of buildings is the fowl-house. This is in two parts, one of which is used as a night shelter. Through the wires of the "day-room," so to speak, we see a large number of fowls, mostly of the hen tribe. There are a few ducks and many appear to be in good condition, but there is neither quack, crow, nor cluck about them, and at least one pathetic chick lies on its side "in extremis." The Pinjrapole is laid out something on the principle of a menagerie with the beasts in separate houses, which the attendants speak of as wards thus preserving the idea of an hospital. After a last sympathetic glance at the dying chick and a feeling of sentiment that would have done credit to Sterne himself who deplored his inability to release the imprisoned starling, one proceeds to the goat-house. There are sixty-two goats and as far as one can judge they ail nothing, while they have the air, characteristic of all the animals in the place, of being blissfully content to stay where they are. Your surprise at their condition prompts you to ask why they are here.

"Well," the answer is, "people bring them here. Hindus will buy goats from the butchers to save them from the slaughter and then bring them here for us to keep. To save a life in that way is a good deed."

"He prayeth best who loveth best, all things both great and small," says the European poet.

These goats will never be slaughtered. After a time they will be sent away to the branches at Chimbur and Riate near Kalyan where there is good grazing and where there is at present a herd of over 700.

But the doctrine of the preservation of animal life works curiously, you think, when you enter the house specially set apart for calves. This is a place where each in his narrow pen an outcast calf is kept and reared. Gowlees bring the calves to the Pinjrapole immediately after they are born, taking them away from the cows. This practice is no doubt confined to small milk sellers who cannot afford to go in for cattle-rearing, for otherwise it seems a wasteful arrangement. The gowlee instead of destroying the calf which he does not intend to rear, takes it to the Pinjrapole. There it is cared for, being fed on the milk of a number of sound cattle which are specially maintained by the trustees who are quite ready to present a heifer to anyone who may wish for it. Bull-calves are, however, never given away.

The largest closed building in the grounds contains about thirty or forty cattle which are really the worst cases in the hospital. Some have many sores, others are lame or emaciated and all look considerably dejected. They are kept under cover, out of the fierce heat of the sun, and protected from the attacks of crows. All these animals are under treatment by the veterinary surgeon and there is scarcely one whose body is not anointed with ointment showing the place of wounds. While one looks on they are led outside to water ; they go miserably and one or two of them limp most painfully. At the sight of the stranger they seem to look for something.

The Secretary understands this and explains that though the place, save for ourselves, is now deserted of human beings, early in the morning crowds of people come to offer bread and sweetmeats to the beasts.

In pleasing contrast to this gathering of sickly cattle is the sight of a number of fine milk-cattle, kept for the purposes of the Pinjrapole. These are stalled in a cool quadrangle lying off the main square formed by the other sheds ; and being good animals they are carefully kept reserved, the gateway to their quarters being seldom widely opened. Leaving this select assembly reflectively chewing the cud, one returns by way of the treatment ward and comes upon a range of buildings extending the whole length of one side of the Pinjrapole square. The first of them is a large house, entirely covered in, set apart for blind cattle and where there are now three or four animals in the condition of Samson—"total eclipse ; all dark amidst the blaze of noon." Then in the open fronted sheds there is a large number of animals, calmly awaiting the end. This is really the last retreat of the aged and infirm. Looked at in the mass the animals are not repulsive, and as a fact the majority of these are not sickly. But examined in detail a variety of malformations appear. One bullock stands on three legs with the off foreleg twisted out from the knee at right angles to the body. The damaged limb rests on the edge of the food trough. The animal has been in this retreat for two years and will stay there till it dies. Another has the near foreleg twisted under the body ; one is lame from the hip and can't use the near hind leg, and going all through you find other varieties of incapacity.

The attitude of the bullock with the misshapen off fore limb is so pathetic that you are driven to ask if it would not be a greater mercy to destroy such miserable creatures. But no ; that is not the belief of the pious Hindoo. And one remembers that even to the sick, the blind and the halt among humans life has its sweetness. At any rate the creatures here are spared ill usage and receive all the attention that can be given to them. Years ago things were no doubt different in this institution ; then the animals received little care beyond that of being fed and it would have been a mercy to shoot them. But that has been all changed. A veterinary surgeon looks after the sick beasts, and one of the chief offices that attract the attention of the visitor as he enters the grounds is the medical dispensary. The entry of each animal is noted as in the case of patients in a human hospital and a careful record is kept of the daily numbers in the institution. On the day of our visit there are in all 235 head of bovine cattle, 14 horses, 62 goats, 171 dogs, 75 pigeons, a large number of fowls and a couple of antelopes. No more than 400 animals are kept at any one time at the head establishment, the stock being drafted to the branches which are maintained at Batwudi and Kaite near Kalyan and at Chimbur. The dogs have very admirable quarters, large kennels having been erected in a space removed from the general hospital. There are four big kennels, two of which are always empty for purposes of cleanliness. When the compartment occupied by a set of dogs has to be cleaned out the animals are transferred to one that is already empty and clean. The dogs are strays, collected in the streets, and in one kennel are kept the healthy animals and in another those afflicted with mange. The latter are the more numerous and set up a terrible yelping as you approach. The object of the Pinjrapole authorities is to preserve animal life and if anybody wants a healthy dog he has only to apply to them, providing a lost animal is not claimed by its rightful owner. The dogs are exercised for several hours daily in a large enclosed space in front of the kennels.

The Pinjrapole is a charitable institution maintained by native merchants. It was founded in 1834 as a means of dealing with stray dogs, which the Honourable East India Company ordered to be taken up and destroyed. The merchants decided to voluntarily tax themselves on their business transactions to provide funds for the maintenance of the institution and it is interesting to note how the tax operates. For every candy of cotton four annas are levied, on grain twelve annas per hundred bags are paid, molasses pay half-an-anna per maund, opium eight annas per chest, and so on through all the articles of merchandise. The tax on pearls and jewellery which formerly was paid to the Bombay Pinjrapole, now goes to a similar institution at Surat. The pious founders of this refuge for stray and infirm beasts were the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Wadya Shet Bomanjee Hormusjee, Shet Motichand Ameerchand and Shet Wakhatchand Khooshalchand to whose religious regard for the brute creation, in common with that of members of their communities, the animals owe their preservation.

RAICHUR-WONDALLI LIGHT RAILWAY.

The Secretary of State for India has given sanction for the construction of the Raichur-Wondalli Light Railway. The conditions are that the promoters be allowed to construct a branch line on the two feet six inches gauge, starting from the joint station of the G. I. P. and Madras Railway Company at Raichur and proceeding to Wandalli, together with the right to extend the branch beyond Wondalli through Linsugar to the terminus at Mudgal. If in any year the net earnings of the proposed branch line company do not amount to 4 per cent. on the capital the G. I. P. Railway Company, the Madras Railway Company, and the Nizam's G. S. Railway Company shall pay to the branch line company out of the net earnings on any interchanged traffic other than passenger traffic, so far as these net earnings are in each year sufficient to meet the charge, a rebate sufficient when added to the net earnings of the branch line to bring up those earnings to four per cent. per annum on the capital. These concessions are approved subject to the stipulation that the Home Office expenses be limited to Rs. 6,000 a year, and the rate of interest during construction to four per cent. The line is to be constructed on the principle that at the outset all that is required is a good sound road-bed throughout, a crossing station every six or seven miles, with a loop about 500 yards long and a small station office. Such improvement as experience may show to be necessary are to be provided at the Company's expense, and charged to its capital account after the branch line has been opened for traffic. These terms have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State on the understanding that the three railway companies concerned in the rebate have already intimated their willingness to accept the proposed arrangement, and on the condition that any contract which the promoters may arrange must be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. Of course that agreement entered into by the companies with H. H.'s Government will in the first instance be subject to the approval of the Government of India.

THE LEVEE DRESS REGULATIONS.

The reforming spirit of some of the advisers of his Excellency the Governor has travelled as far as the petty detail of the dress to be worn at the Governor's Levee ; and a revised edition of the Levee dress regulations has been issued through an extraordinary Government "Gazette" for the information and guidance of those eligible as well as desirous of doing themselves the honour of being presented at the Government House. Perhaps this reforming zeal of the custodians of the Government House etiquette may be regarded as superfluous. For it is a safe presumption that a visitor to the Government House does not generally take the often meaningless trouble for being ridiculed much less for offending either the dignity or the taste of the Governor. Even when he does not want to shew off his wealth he may wear a neat and decent dress, being naturally alive to the importance of the occasion ; and the ordinary national dress of any of the Native Communities in Poona or Bombay is, we may claim, not either too grotesque or too barbarous even for a taste of thorough western tincture. May we not, therefore, put it to his Excellency the Governor to see if such snubbish fastidiousness should have characterised any others, associated with his name and issued in connection with the gracious purpose of receiving respectable Native gentlemen in a Levee. The revised rules provide among other things that Hindu visitors can wear *dhothars* only with the permission, to be previously obtained, of the Military Secretary. "Dhotars," it may be remembered, is a part of the national dress of Hindoos all over India, and was so far allowed as a Levee dress at the Government House. May we ask what has lately happened to impair its national character or its general respectability in the eyes of Government? In the case of "others" than Hindoos the rules allow the dress which is worn on high ceremonial occasions. Well, a *dhotar* is a part of the dress worn on high Hindu ceremonial occasions, and yet we see that it is proscribed at the Levee. How are we to account for this unprincipled enmity to the *dhotar* except by supposing that it crosses the path of some fanciful faddist on the Governor's staff? But is that just to his Excellency who is, as we all know, always anxious to respect the habits, customs and even the prejudices of the people and is in this particular matter probably unaware of the significance of the changes to which his sanction has been obtained? We strongly suspect that the innovation in the dress rules have been made not so much to satisfy the Governor as to gratify the idiocyncracy of a supercilious taste of some adviser of his Excellency. We have also heard complaints as to the treatment given by a certain officer in charge of the presentation ceremony at Ganeshkhind to one visitor who had at the last Levee worn boots of yellowish leather and another because he had worn a pantaloon of simple Thana cloth. All this is certainly overstepping the boundaries of reasonable restriction in matters of etiquette ; and we may tell his Excellency that it is calculated to make a visit to the Government House not an over-pleasant thing, especially to sensitive and self-respectful gentlemen. We shall be glad if the subject will draw the attention of Lord Northcote in person, for in that event we are quite sure that the Levee will be made a dignified function and not a mere dress inspection parade.—"Mahratta."

MILITARY NEWS.

G. G. W. Corrie, R. G. A., proceeding Home on transfer, is appointed to do duty with Troops leaving for England in H. M.'s Transport Sunda sailing on the 30th instant, and will proceed to Deolali forthwith for duty, his services being urgently required.

Captain Tarte of the Buffs now officiating as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Captain Finch on furlough will continue to officiate in the same capacity vice Grant.

A notification is now under preparation prohibiting the slaughter without license of animals intended for human consumption in cantonments.

Major Radcliffe, Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, will proceed direct to Kirkee on arrival from England in order to superintend the details of the establishment for filling lyddite shells at that station.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty :—Major-General Sir W. H. Meiklejohn ; Lieutenants-Colonel Burton Mansfield, I. S. C. and Quin, 35th Bengal Infantry ; Majors Hutchinson, 6th Punjab Infantry, Shewell, I. S. C. ; Weller, 14th Bengal Cavalry and Younan, I.M.S. ; Captains Porteous, 9th Bengal Infantry, Money Shewan, R.E., Templer, 19th Bengal Cavalry, Searle, 36th Bengal Infantry, Evans, R. E., Benn, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Munn, 36th Sikhs, Walters, 24th Bombay Infantry, Evatt, 5th Gurkhas, Wright, I. S. C., Gordon, 15th Bengal Cavalry, Rooke, Bhopal Battalion Peterson, 33rd Bengal Infantry, Lethbidge, R. A., and Carnegy, 21st Bombay Infantry ; Lieutenants Browne, 36th Bengal Infantry, O'Grady, 6th Punjab Infantry, Nangle, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, Daunt, 22nd Bombay Infantry, Hislop, 5th Bombay Cavalry, Lushington, I. M. S., C. Browne, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, Dyke, 27th Bombay Infantry, Wilkinson, R. E., Tristram, I. S. C., Perry, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, Bruce, 23rd Bombay Infantry, Tillard, 3rd Gurkhas, Nicolson 37th Bengal Infantry, Young, 10th Bengal Cavalry, and Stewart, 10th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Torrie is permitted to reside out of India on vacating the command of the 22nd Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, 6th Bombay Cavalry, proceeds home on a year's leave on medical certificate.

Major Grant, Argyll and Southerland Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Poona, has been granted leave on private affairs to remain at Simla until February next, when he completes the tenure of his appointment.

The following remain at home on extended leave:—Captain Kingston, 3rd Gurkhas, for six months ; Lieutenant Sand, Ordnance Department, for four months ; Major Hehir, I.M.S., for three months ; Lieutenant Fagan, 6th Madras Infantry, and Lieutenant Vander Gucht, I.S.C., for two months ; Captain Pearce, I.M.S., Lieutenant Deavi, 12th Bengal Cavalry, for one month ; Major Williams to the 16th November.

THE LOSS OF THE JUBEDA.

The marine court-of-inquiry as to the loss of the Jubeda while proceeding down the Hughli on September 16, concluded on Saturday.

Mr. Douglas White addressed the court on behalf of the Government. He drew attention to the vessel grounding at Budge Budge, opposite the Fort Gloster Mills, and inferred that the strain the vessel received, besides the dead-weight of the cargo she carried, was the cause of the vessel springing a leak ; and that the leak, which must have been known, was considered by the Chief Engineer and the Captain to be not significant enough to bring the vessel back to Calcutta. Had she been brought back and surveyed, she would have been proved unseaworthy. After grounding at Budge Budge, by not informing the pilot of the condition of affairs sooner, and subsequently not advising him to go at full speed, both the Captain and the Chief Engineer were guilty of misconduct and incompetency. According to the Act he suggested that a charge to that effect be framed by the court. Had the salvage pumps been secured by the Agents in Calcutta in time, the vessel, undoubtedly, would have been saved.

Mr. Longmuir responded on behalf of the officers of the ship, and pointed out that the Chief Engineer and the Captain had done all that was in their power to save the ship, and that there was not sufficient evidence to find them guilty either of incompetency or misconduct.

The court, after an hour's consultation, decided to send in the proceedings to the Government without framing a charge.

THE DAMAUN REFUGEES IN BOMBAY.

Three out of the four Damaun refugees, who were brought to Bombay on Saturday afternoon, were placed yesterday morning before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court for the purpose of being remanded. They were Premjee Keshavjee, Homee N. A. Wadia, and Nanabhai Cowasjee Engineer. Superintendent Saunderson appeared to prosecute; while Mr. Ghandi, of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, solicitors, appeared for Homee Wadia, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, for Nanabhai Cowasjee. Premjee was undefended.

The accused Premjee Keshavjee was charged with cheating and dishonestly inducing Kalidas Soonderjee, on the 1st January last, to deliver to him property, valued at Rs. 3,750, and with forging certain valuable securities and using the same as genuine documents. He was also charged with cheating and inducing Khimjee Haridas to deliver property of the value of Rs. 22,000 on the above-mentioned date, and with forging valuable securities and using them as genuine. Homee Wadia was charged with cheating Sorabjee Cursetjee Jahveri in respect of diamonds, of the value of about Rs. 13,000 ; and also with criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust. Nanabhai Cowasjee was charged, at the instance of Mr. Fred H. de Brito, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, High Court, with intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding and fabricating false evidence to be used in a judicial proceeding. Mr. Saunderson applied for a remand of the cases till the 6th November.

Mr. Ghandi applied that his client Homee Wadia be kept in the lock-up in the Esplanade Police Court until to-day, when counsel engaged on his behalf would be in attendance to apply for bail.

Mr. Webb said the offence against the accused was nonbailable. The amount said to have been misappropriated was very large ; and his Worship thought an application for bail had better be made to the High Court. He would, however, hear the application proposed to be made to him. His Worship said that as to the other part of the application, he had no power to make an order for the keeping of the accused in the lock-up attached to the Court.

Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of Nanabhai Cowasji, said the charge against his client was bailable. His Worship admitted him to bail in his own recognisances for Rs. 5,000 and one surety for a like amount.

ONE OF THE PRISONERS SENT TO JAIL.

Banaji Framji Munshi, one of the four prisoners brought from Damaun on Saturday evening, was yesterday placed by Acting Superintendent Williamson, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, to receive the enhanced sentences of six months' and one week's rigorous imprisonment, passed upon him by the High Court on the 5th and 11th July last respectively, in addition to the fine of Rs. 100 for each of the two offences of cheating, inflicted upon him by Mr. Shapurji B. Spencer, on the 18th and 19th December, 1899. It may be remembered that the accused was tried in December last, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, the then Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on two charges of cheating, one in respect of a bicycle belonging to Mrs. Horbury and the other in respect of ornaments belonging to a Hindu. He was convicted on both the counts and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in each case. Against these decisions the Bombay Government, through the Public Prosecutor, applied for revision of the sentences, and the High Court enhanced them to six months' and one week's rigorous imprisonment respectively. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused in connection with the same, but as the prisoner had already absconded to Damaun, it was returned unexecuted. Subsequently a proclamation was issued requiring the prisoner to appear before the magistrate within thirty days to receive the increased punishment.

When the accused was placed before the magistrate, he said that he was arrested at Damaun by the Portuguese Government, at the instance of the British Government, on the 21st September last, and since then had been detained in custody. He asked that his term of imprisonment might be counted from the date of his arrest at Damaun, or if that could not be done, to count at least from the date on which he was handed over to the British Government, viz., from Saturday last.

The magistrate referred the prisoner to the High Court, remarking that he could not do anything in the matter. His Worship read out to him the sentences passed upon him by the High Court and ordered him to be sent to jail.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LONDON ROWING CLUBS.

JOCKEY CLUB'S NEW RULE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Both the London and Thames Rowing Clubs brought their seasons to an end with their club regattas at Putney on Saturday. In connection with the London regatta was held the annual competition for the Club's coat and badge. This event is open to watermen's apprentices, and in the preliminary heats Barry, brother of the ex-champion, showed excellent style. A correspondent is kind enough to point out that such an event as this ought to form a stepping-stone to races for watermen. By this means a champion would be developed who would hold his own against Colonials and Americans. Of course, funds are required to encourage watermen to take to the sport. And if in connection with amateur regattas preliminary heats were rowed off on the day before the regatta eitther at Putney or Richmond, and the finals took place wherever the regatta happened to be, then there would be a chance for men to improve. Naturally the prizes would not be enormous. But the money offered should be sufficient to cover reasonable expenses. The men would not be expected to train as though they were going for a championship. They would like amateurs have to go about their ordinary work. Then when a good man really came along there is little doubt that backers would be found who would put up money for bigger events. By some such process as this a home sculling champion might be evolved.

Next year it is to be hoped that the metropolitan clubs will have more luck at Henley. With regard to the metropolitan clubs it is desirable that special provision should be made for them at Henley, just as colleges and schools are provided for in the visitors and ladies' events. Now one often hears, says *Truth*, eminent University oarsmen scoffing at the Thames Cup, and wishing it were wiped out of the programme. This opinion represents one phase of the undergraduate's life. He imagines that he is the universe, and that the world could not get on without him. He is not alone in this opinion. It is characteristic of University life, He merely apes his superiors. College dons behave in many ways as though the rest of humanity could not exist for a moment without them. Nothing is more amusing than to hear the average don or professor talking of some successful man who was either up with him at college or else was under him during his University career. He says that that man only got a third in Greats or in the Tripos, or he only took a poll degree while he, the great don, got his double-first. How on earth that fellow ever got on he cannot possibly imagine except on the hypothesis that the world is peopled with fools, and that genius is the prerogative of a first in Greats or in the Tripos. At the University a man who has not gained a first is practically lost. That is the view of dondom. No wonder the undergraduate reflects that opinion, and no wonder that in rowing matters the views that he holds sometimes cause friction with men who have not been up at the University, and who can weigh these opinions at their true worth. The don holds his views till he is in his coffin or very near it. The average undergraduate soon takes a more sensible view of matters when he has been out in the world for a few years. If, then, the University mind would take a different view of the Thames Cup, and remember that there are others to be considered beside University men, it might come to pass that crews which do not come from school or college would have some events specially provided for their benefit.

London and Thames regularly support the Grand and the Stewards even when they have no earthly chance of winning. The object of the Henley Regatta should be to encourage all amateur rowing. The very same reasons that make it desirable to support college and school rowing by closed events render it equally desirable that non-college rowing should be encouraged in the same way. Those who are not at the University learn their rowing under very great difficulties. If the Thames Cup and the Wyfold were reserved under proper restrictions for the second eights and fours of clubs entering for the Grand and Stewards and for the first crews of other clubs, men would be encouraged to go to Henley, and the spirit of pot-hunting which has undoubtedly sprung up amongst college crews would be checked. Certain colleges seem to desire a cheap reputation as oarsmen by contesting only the Thames and Wyfolds. There is a good deal to be urged for this scheme, which gives the Thames and Wyfold Cups a reasonable reason for existence. Such a reform would not be impossible if the authorities set to work in a proper way, and if the metropolitan clubs worked out a reasonable scheme.

A meeting of the Jockey Club was held at Newmarket last week, when there were present Mr. H. W. FitzWilliam, the Earl of Crewe, and Lord Falmouth, stewards ; Mr. L. Brassey, Mr. D. Cooper, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Harewood, Mr. Houldsworth, Mr. Larnach, Mr. J. Lowther, Prince Soltykoff, and Lord Wolverton. On bringing forward new Rule 178 (a)—"Any person who acts in any official capacity, owns, trains, or rides a horse running at any unrecognised meeting in Great Britain or Ireland, is thereby disqualified from acting in any official capacity, entering, training, running, or riding a horse at any meeting held under these rules. This rule shall not apply to pony or galloway races at meetings confined to pony or galloway racing"—Mr. FitzWilliam said as Mr. Lowther had an alternative rule he had better perhaps explain his reason for this alternative, as the stewards at present did not see their way to accept it. Mr. Lowther, in moving the following new sub-section to Rule 176, to follow sub-section (iv.)—"To have acted in any official capacity at, or to have been concerned in the ownership, training, management, superintendence, or riding of a horse running at, any unrecognised meeting in Great Britain or Ireland other than a meeting confined to pony or galloway races or," said he thought the intentional defiance of the rules required the severest punishment—warning off—while the stewards proposed only to disqualify from winning and riding horses and acting as an official. Lord Crewe said that the offence pecified in the rule was not necessarily an intentional defiance—which the Stewards should know how to deal with. At present there was nothing in the rules disqualifying persons takeing part in illegal meetings, and a recent case had shown the necessity of giving some warning on the matter. The Duke of Devonshire suggested that if the offence was committed in ignorance perpetual disqualification would be a severe punishment. Mr. Fitz William said the Stewards would be willing to modify that by adding "for such time as the Stewards of the Jockey Club shall think fit." Mr. Lowther's alternative rule was then put, Mr. Lowther explaining he was prepared to modify it, so as not to have a retrospective effect, and also that the offence should be done deliberately. Prince Soltykoff seconded it. On a division, there appeared for, two ; against, seven. The amendment was therefore lost. The stewards' proposal was then put to the vote, with the addition of the words, "for such time as the Stewards of the Jockey Club shall think fit," when there appeared for, eight ; against, two. The new rule was therefore carried. Mr. Lowther gave notice that he should raise the question again when the rule came up for confirmation.

Wembley Park is about to be handed over to a wealthy syndicate, who have already complied with the conditions of the Jockey Club by undertaking to make a straight mile, independent of the existing racing courses. Taking into consideration the natural beauty of the place, and its accessibility from central London, its attractions as a pleasure resort should be considerably enhanced, especially if the Great Tower scheme is adhered to. The original idea was to erect a structure 150 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower, at a cost of something like £200,000. From the platform already constructed, the base of which occupies about the same space as that taken up by St. Paul's Cathedral, Windsor Castle is distinctly visible on a fine day.

On Saturday there were a few results that might be chronicled as surprises, but there was none more so than the defeat of Bury, the English Cupholders, on their own ground by Blackburn Rovers by one goal to nil. When, however, two undefeated sides are beaten by two undefeated sides it can hardly be said to occasion much surprise. The results leave only two clubs in the field who have yet to learn the bitterness of defeat—Sunderland and Newcastle United. The latter team have with characteristic patience been pushing their way to the front for years, and the best recognition of their skill can be shown in the gate returns drawn by their excellent play. On Saturday their win over Everton was just secured by one goal to nothing, and it was also only by an odd goal that Sunderland came victorious from Liverpool. Sunderland are playing this season with much dash and skill, and it is a feat of no small merit to defeat Liverpool on their own ground. Aston Villa had on Saturday to work very hard to defeat Derby County, and it was nothing but their brilliant defence that turned the game. In addition to having the coveted position of first in matter of actual points, the Villa can show a record in the goal average far before any other First League team, the next best being that of Liverpool. Amongst the many features of a really good day's work were the achievements of the two Notts teams, the Forest defeating Sheffield Wednesday by one goal to nothing, while the County eleven scored a victory over Preston by exactly the same figures. Attention may perhaps be called to the fact that at the end of the fifth Saturday of the season, West Bromwich Albion, Bolton Wanderers, and Stoke are still without a single win to their credit. In the north yesterday two interesting football matches were played in connection with the Lancashire Senior Cup. Blackburn Rovers met Evertan and defeated the latter by two goals to one; and Bury beat Blackpool by three goals to nil.

In fine weather, but in a high wind, the Royal Blackheath Club competition for the George Glennie medal (scratch), the Penn Cup (under handicap limited to 21 strokes), and the monthly medal (under full handicap) took place on Tuesday. Thirty members took out cards and the winner of the Glennie medal was Mr. F. S. Ireland, with a fine score of 107. Mr. F. Whyte was second with 114. The Penn Cup was won by Mr. E. Pinkerton with 119, less 14—105, and the monthly medal went to the captain of the club, Dr. A. Roper, with 130, less 26—104. The results of Tuesday's play at the Bournemouth Club meeting, which will be continued to-day, and will conclude to-morrow, are appended:—Acklom Bowl (36 holes), Mr. M. Vaughan, 160, less 8—152, winner; Autumn Cup (18 holes), Mr. J. D. Johnstone, 84, less 12-72, winner; Bogey Competition, Mr. C. S. Sinsmey, two up, winner. The contest between Vardon and Taylor, so much desired by American golfers, is evidently not to be easily brought about. A week or two ago it was announced that Vardon's "manager" had tried in vain to get Taylor to play for 2,000 dollars or 500 dollars, as might be most agreeable. On Friday last "Reuter" wired from New York as follows:—"Eastern golfers having expressed a desire to see Taylor and Vardon matched, the former, through his manager, proposed to play 36 holes on the 9th prox. on the links of the club in the metropolitan district which offers the largest purse, the proceeds to go to the Galveston Relief Fund." On Saturday came the announcement that "Vardon, through his manager, states that he cannot meet Taylor as proposed on the 9th prox., owing to engagements." Although both of the distinguished English professionals appear to have "managers" to look after their intereests on the other side of the Atlantic, it does not appear that these managers have as yet managed to bring about the old good understanding which existed between them up till the last Open Championship meeting at St. Andrews. As there has been much uninformed comment on this subject (remarks the "Scotsman" golf correspondent) it may be as well to state on Vardon's own authority that he accused Taylor of attempting to do him out of his job in America after he (Taylor) had been victorious in the Championship, but that the firm of Spaldingo who had engaged Vardon refused Taylor's offer. This accusation, as golfers who know him might well suppose, was repudiated by Taylor; but it is evident that the air has not yet been quite cleared.

A meeting of the committee of the Yorkshire County Club was held at Sheffield on Tuesday, Lord Hawke presiding. It was decided to give J. T. Brown, of Driffield, a benefit next season, but the match to be allotted to him has not been fixed. It was resolved to present each member of the country team with a silver cup in recognition of the county having won the championship in the season just ended without suffering defeat, and it was also determined to place an additional sum of £20 to the credit of the following nine professionals in the Cricketers Investment Fund:—Brown, Tunnicliffe, Denton, Haigh, Rhodes, Wainwright, Hirst, Hunter, and Whitehead. The silver cups will be presented at the annual general meeting at Leeds on November 27, on which date the Milligan Memorial Fund, now amounting to £432, will be closed. Fixtures for next season will be arranged with other counties as usual in recent years. An application from Northamptonshire for home and home games was declined. A grant was made to Luke Greenwood for the winter months.

JAIL MANUFACTURES AND PRIVATE TRADE.

An important letter has been addressed by the Calcutta Trades Association to the Bengal Government regarding the competition of Benares jail with private enterprise. The Committee submit that Benares jail is nothing less than a large trading manufactory, and that the officials entrusted with its management are acting in direct opposition to the express orders of the Government of India in the matter of sales to the public. The Inspector-General of Prisons excuses the action of the jail authorities in this respect, i.e., in dealing with the general public, by ascribing the adoption of this course to their inability to dispose of the whole outturn of the jails to traders. The obvious course in such a state of things is to reduce the outturn. There would then be no necessity to resort to the public. There is, however, in the opinion of the Committee, a desire to sell to the public on as large scale as possible. This is evident from the range of articles and the readiness of the jail to manufacture any ordinary article, to register orders, to submit photographs, and to advertise. In marked contrast to the practice of jail authorities in the North-Western Provinces is that followed in Bengal. The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon having publicly stated during the discussion on the Bengal Financial Statement for 1900-1901 that as far possible jail manufactures were in no way allowed to compete with private trades that three-fourths of the articles were made to supply the wants of some of the spending departments of the Government, while a large proportion consisted of tents, blankets and articles of clothing for "chowkidars" and police.

The Committee of the Association have also to bring to the notice of Government the competition carried on with private trade at the Roorkee Workshops. They learn that in addition to undertaking private orders, the workshops import articles. In regard to the first point, viz, the execution of private orders when the competition of the Aligarh Postal Workshop was brought to notice by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, it was decided that no articles, excepting those required for postal purposes, should be made in that workshop. The Committee also invite attention to the policy adopted by the Government of Madras as set forth in the order issued by that Government in April 1892, in which it is stated that "His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the time has arrived for materially restricting the amount of private work undertaken by the Public Works workshops, and, accordingly, directs that no work of this kind shall in future be received without the express sanction of the Government, which will only be given in special and exceptional cases." The Committee have now place before the Lieutenant-Governor certain facts which they consider justify them in seeking the intervention of the Government of India in a matter which seriously affects the trading interests of the country.

Dr. H. L. Batlivala's Ague Mixture and Pills have been for twenty-two years in use among a large section of the public and as a fever cure and a preventive of fever during the rains and when the north-east winds prevail, they are very popular. The Cholerol formulated by the same enterprising student of the evils that the flesh of his country is heir to, is believed by many to be infallible if taken at an early stage of a choleraic attack. The confidence with which every caste of the poor have recourse to Batliwala's medicaments when fever is lurking round is sufficient proof that they have done no harm and possibly much good.

Rowlands' Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

CONSULTANTS IN INDIA.

THEIR PRACTICE, THEIR STATUS AND THEIR FEES.

Consultants all the world over, in the profession of medicine, are held to be men who, by dint of experience, exceptional merit and skill in some speciality in medicine, have won renown and gained the confidence of their professional brethren as leaders and guides, as "burning and shining lights." India does not differ from London, or any other great city, in this acceptation of the definition of the term "consultant;" but it differs signally and anomalously in being compelled, by an official system, to accept as "consultants" men whose artificial status creates a prestige and a position which would under no circumstances be allowed for a moment in any other medical community in the world. Having due regard to the orthodox definition of the word "consultant" which we have enunciated, it must be a "sine qua non" of a true "consultant's" position that he is a specialist in a certain department of medicine: that he confines himself to the practice of that speciality: and that above all things he is not, and that he will under no circumstances allow himself to be considered to be, a general practitioner. The latter condition is absolutely incompatible with the dignity and status of a true "consultant." This being so, a glaring anomaly confronts us in the presence of the so-called "consultant" in India. In this country the professorships of our colleges are entirely in the hands of medical officers of the Indian Medical Service. We frankly admit that many of these officers fill their Chairs very worthily, both in regard to academic qualification and that concentration of skill and ability which are acquired by experience. It is no reflection, however on this excellent Service to state that in some instances these Chairs are not worthily or efficiently filled, and that from the very nature of their incumbents being suddenly transferred to other duties, or shifted from one Chair to another, that not only does the actual teaching of medical students suffer, but the system is open to very serious objection from other points of view. But we are dealing with the incumbents of professorial Chairs as "consultants." The first and real objection to their status as such is, that they are, each and all of them, general practitioners in every sense of the term. They take up yearly contract practice and encroach on the domain of the family physician. This alone debars them from the status and dignity of "consultants." Taking Calcutta as an example, we find the "consulting" I.M.S. surgeons, physicians, gynæcologists, ophthalmologists, etc., doing the very mixed work of general practitioners. They are at the beck and call of every family they have contracted to attend yearly for a stipulated fee, day or night. Of course as old and experienced Civil Surgeons, they are good "all round" practitioners, and remarkably well fitted for such work. But as "specialists" and "consultants" they must and ought to assume their legitimate "role" as such, and eschew work which does not come within the domain of their "speciality." When one comes to consider the arduous and onerous duties of a physician or surgeon to a large publicl hospital, his labors as a clinical teacher of a large class of students, his liability to be called upon to attend any serious case in his hospital, and his moral as well as his legal obligation to be accessible for such important and urgent official duty, it becomes transparently clear that such a man should, in simple and honest regard for his official duties, for which he receives a fairly handsome State salary, be within call for such work. To indulge in general and family practice renders honest execution of public duty of the kind here indicated, either absolutely impossible, or at least a very precarious possibility. That independent practitioners are not undesirous of resorting to the service of the present college professors as consultants, is clear from the genial relationship that exists between them, and the frequency of professional intercourse among them. But this fact in itself gives prominence to a clear and emphatic duty on the part of I.M.S. practitioners. They should, without any administrative pressure, which must come sooner or later, relinquish all yearly contracts as family doctors, and all general casual out-door practice. From our conversation with a few of such professors, we are very pleased to state that there seems to be a sincere desire on the part of several of them to adopt the following course, namely: (1) To have certain fixed hours for private consultation at their homes, where any patient could consult them for a fee of Rs. 16. (2) To do out-visits to patients' homes, only in consultation with another practitioner for a fee of Rs. 32, a double charge being made in each instance for a night consultation. (3) To relinquish all contract and family practice.

Now, we feel sure that were there a tacit understanding that I.M.S. officers in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were determined to follow this course, a far healthier *regime* of practice would be inaugurated by which the consultant would not only find his income as good, if not better than ever it was, but he would be in a fitter position to serve the public in his dual capacity as a hospital official and as a private consultant. The loss of income by contract practice and casual visits as a general practitioner would be compensated for by a large and steady influx of fees from his home consultations, and the enhanced fees from more frequent association with his confreres in special cases requiring consultative assistance. The public would suffer in no way by such a withdrawal of I.M.S. officers from family practice, for this class of work would flow into its proper and legitimate channel, and patients would still be at liberty to seek the personal attention of a consultant in his hours of private "home" consultations.

We commend these thoughts to the consideration of our brethren in the I. M. S., and we hope, as we believe, that the adoption of these suggestions will soon be brought about for the public good, and for that genial and fraternal distribution of practice in our metropolitan cities which will tend altogether to the best and friendliest relations between "consultants" and practitioners, which always fosters the elevation and true dignity of the profession at large.—"Indian Medical Record."

I TELL YOU THE SECRET.

Only one thing keeps me in England during the winter—*the lack of money to get away.* As it is I stay (in London at that) and, at odd hours, dream of sunnier climes. But, so far, I have escaped the influenza—a disagreeable and a dangerous disorder—the friend of doctors, undertakers, and gravediggers. There is plenty of it abroad *now*, and likely to be more before the grass is green again.

What do I do to stave off influenza, or, as the Americans call it, the, "grip" Be good enough to listen to Mrs. Annie Stone for a minute, and then I'll tell you. She lives in Chapel Street, Kilburn near Derby, and her letter is dated about a year ago.

"At Easter, 1893," she goes on to say," I had a bad attack of influenza. After it went away it left me very weak and low. Do what I would my strength did not come back. I was just able to crawl about and that was all. I sat at table and *looked* at the food, but had no relish or longing for it. Because every time I ate anything like a meal it gave me terrible pain at the chest and sides and in the upper part of the back.

"Then there was the heart trouble, too. I had spells of palpitation so bad that they kept me awake of nights and left me to begin the day more tired and exhausted than a well person is after many hours of hard work.

"For over four years I suffered in this way, seeing doctors and taking medicines, until I was weary of trying to get cured. By good luck—which it might be better to call a merciful Providence—I then read about what Mother Seigel's Syrup had done for others in my condition, and bought a bottle at the Ripley Co-operative Stores, Kilburn Branch, and commenced taking it.

"I began to improve *right away.* My appetite seemed to rouse up. I ate freely, and the food digested and caused me no pain. In a few weeks more of using the Syrup, the complaint and ailments were all gone, and I found myself strong and well as ever. I take a dose now and then as a preventative which I think a good plan, and enjoy perfect health. It gives me pleasure to speak of Mother Seigel's Syrup as the best and surest remedy I ever met with or heard of."

Now a word about the influenza. It is a germ disease, which attacks almost invariably those who are *already weak and low with indigestion or dyspepsia*, and troubled with (consequently) impure blood. Mrs. Stone was *previously* in this state, or the influenza would never have knocked at her door.

It may sound a queer thing to say, but *disease* attack only those who are *already ill.* Yet it is so

As for me I keep my stomach right, my bowels open, and my blood pure by a daily dose of "Mother Seigel," and snap my fingers at every thing—the London fogs included.

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS COTTON.

SECOND REPORT.

Although, subsequent to the issue of the first report on this crop, there was during part of August last a cessation of the usual rains which somewhat retarded sowings in the districts where Cocanadas, Northerns and Westerns are produced, the season has since proved very favourable and on the whole the area reported to have been sown up to about the third week in September this year is very considerably in excess of the normal area. There is a considerable falling off in the Kistna district, which is attributed to the deficiency of seasonable rain in Vinukonda and Palnad; whilst to the same reason is ascribed the deficiency of "Salems," sown chiefly in Coimbatore. On the other hand, favourable rains at the end of August and early in September have led to an extraordinarily large area being sown in the Deccan districts and especially in Kurnool and Bellary. The ryots there have been led to sow more cotton than usual owing to the rise in the price of cotton. The sowing season for "Tinnevellies" is only just commencing. The crops sown so far are thriving everywhere and promise well.

MADRAS PADDY.

THE PADDY CROP FIRST REPORT.

The generally favourable character of the present season is clearly reflected in the statistics of the area of this crop sown and planted this year up to the end of September. It is practically only in the North Arcot district that there is any very material deficiency, although in Godavari, owing to the damage done by high floods, the area brought on the record is also a good deal below the average.

The area planted so far this year is about 7 per cent. more than usual at the corresponding date, but this is no indication of what the total area for the whole year will be. At present irrigation supplies are fairly normal for the time of year, but in parts of the Carnatic and of North Arcot adjoining, they are lower than usual and the advent of the usual heavy rains of October is anxiously looked for. The crop is everywhere in good condition, and that portion which has been, or is being, harvested yields a normal outturn. Altogether the prospects of the crop are very promising.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

SECOND REPORT.

Throughout the Presidency, the September cultivation returns show that the area sown with this crop in the current year has been up to, or in excess of, the average at the corresponding date in previous years, except in the Deccan districts, where there is a small deficiency. In the Carnatic and Central districts, the excess over the average is large for reasons stated in the first report issued in August last; and in Malabar, where sowings are now going on, just about the normal area has been put down. A large proportion of the crop referred to has already been harvested, but what is now standing is in good condition.

N. W. P. TIL.

SECOND FORECAST OF THE TIL CROP.

During September as in the month of August rainfall was slightly above the normal and well distributed in Bundelkhand districts, where ordinarily four-fifths of the total area under til is grown. In most of the remaining districts the distribution of rain was uneven, the falls being generally scanty in August, whereby the growth of the crop was in places retarded, and heavy in September. High east winds, which accompanied the rain in the last week of September, are reported to have injured the flowers in parts of Bundelkhand and elsewhere. The crop is nevertheless generally reported to be promising; and if nothing unforeseen occurs a full normal yield may be expected. Owing to good rain in Bundelkhand at showing time and the excellent produce of the previous year's crop the total area under *til* is estimated at six per cent. more than the normal area. Taking 100 to denote a normal crop the average condition of the crop in the first week of this month was as under:—Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand and Gorakhpur 80, Allahabad, Benares and Lucknow 95, and Fyzabad 75.

N. W. P. SUGAR-CANE.

SECOND FORECAST OF THE SUGAR-CANE CROP.

In the first forecast on the sugar-cane crop issued about the middle of August it was remarked that the monsoon rains had till then been unusually capricious. During the last week of that month as also in September excellent rain was, however, received throughout the provinces; the rainfall of the latter month having exceeded the normal in all plains districts except Bijnor and Rai Bareli, where the defect from the normal was not great. The downpours, which visited the eastern portion of the provinces in the fourth week of September, were unusually heavy and were accompanied by high east winds, which in a few places are reported to have laid the sugar-cane crop; in low lands floods also caused some damage. Speaking generally the rain greatly benefited the crop, which is reported to be healthy and promises a full normal outturn. In only two districts—Bijnor and Shahjehanpur—is the crop estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal. In those districts the estimate is almost certainly too low. In Fatehpur, Jaunpur and Rai Bareli the outturn is given as 81 per cent. Eight districts report a normal yield; while in the remaining districts of the province the crop is estimated at 87 or 94 per cent. of the normal. The condition of the crop for each district as reported in the first week of this month has been shown in the appedix. It is believed that the area under sugar-cane is fully up to the normal.

THE MASSACRES IN MANCHURIA.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

The Moscow correspondent of the "Standard" says:—The following is the text of a Proclamation issued to the inhabitants of Manchuria, by Lieutenant-General Gribskiy, the author of the massacres of Chinese. It fully bears out all I have said as to the methods approved by Russia in dealing with Chinese. Gribskiy is the Military Governor of the Amur region:—

"Up to recently the Russians and Manchurs have lived side by side in peace, and this has been profitable and useful, in particular to you. But a month ago you had the insolence and the folly to begin an attack upon the town of Blagovetchensk and the inhabitants of Russia, forgetting how terrible is the power of the Russian Czar in lands, in men, and in arms. The town of Aigun and the villages on the bank of the Amur have been burned and your soldiers routed. The Amur river is foul with the mass of Manchurian corpses. Let not a man of the inhabitants of Manchuria dare to return to the villages on the banks of the Amur. But ye who inhabit the towns and villages that have not taken up arms against us Russians fear nothing, and hearken. The Russians will soon be in every one of your towns and villages. But here I give you a word of weight: do not shoot at or harm our soldiers and peaceful workmen building the railroad, and then we, too, will not lay a finger upon you, and you shall live in perfect tranquillity on your fields as you have always hitherto lived. But if, in any single village, any man shall have the insolence to shoot at or stab a Russian, woe to you. That village or that town shall be destroyed by fire, and not one of its inhabitants shall remain alive. The Russian Czar loves them that are obedient. Woe to you if ye do other than as we tell you."

Another order praises the men who have done the butcher's work in Manchuria, and medals are to be locally struck in haste to send to the soldiers pending the official issue of the real medals from St. Petersburg.

MALTA.

The report of the Chief Secretary of Malta for the past year shows a revenue of 354,265*l.*, of which about four-fifths were derived from Customs duties. This was the largest revenue for the past five years, during which the total collection has increased steadily year by year. An increase of over 20,000*l.* last year was due almost entirely to enlarged Customs receipts, and it is anticipated that the increased duty imposed on spirits last year will yield a further annual revenue of about 25,000*l.* when the large stock now in the country is exhausted. The railway, water supply, and electric lighting in Malta are all administered by the Government on municipal lines, and all show an increased revenue. The expenditure amounted to 351,354*l.* and the amount of assets over liabilities at the end of the year was over 17,000*l.* The imports for the year were valued at 6,668,931*l.*, of which, however, 5,692,631*l.* was the value of cargoes which merely touched at the island and went away in the same vessels or were transhipped, while 976,330*l.* was the value of the goods actually taken into the island. The total is very much less than in recent years, because so many vessels last year did not make Malta a port of call. But the decrease is wholly in foreign imports, those from Great Britain having increased. There was a corresponding decrease in exports in transit and, indeed, in both cases the decline has been going on for some years past. Local produce, which is exported duty free, consists of potatoes, onions, cumin seed, oranges, cotton goods of local manufacture, and stone. The duty-free importations were coal (422,073 tons), petroleum, charcoal, firewood, pigs, poultry, and tunny fish. The population at the end of last year was estimated at 181,648. The capital of the island in money and securities is estimated at 3,184,085*l.*, besides 1,000,000*l.* sterling in jewelry, the quantity of which is said to be increasing rapidly.

HUMOURS OF THE ELECTIONS.

CROSS CURRENTS AND POLITICAL CURIOSITIES.

Last night, writes a correspondent, I decided to interview specimens of that numerous class, the men in the street. I crossed the road and entered the Salvation Army Shelter. It was my ambition to discover what view of the election was taken by the Submerged Tenth. But the moment did not serve. A prayer meeting was in progress, and a young officer informed me that it would be impossible to get a quiet chat with any of the inmates until a later hour. However, at the door, on emerging, I found a truly deplorable specimen of broken-down humanity. His obvious hesitation whether to enter or not gave me a subject wherewith to open an acquintance. His conversational style was deplorably slow and furtive, but after a while I attained to a confidential footing. I told him about the prayer meeting, and he snorted. "Yet a lot of you chaps use this place?" I queried. "Well, yer see, it's a penny doss." "Pretty cheap?" "Yes, it's worth a penny to git away from the perlice. But. 'ere"—very confidentially—"they makes a good thing out of it." "Oh?" "Not 'alf." Then I came to the point. "Take any interest in the election?" "'Lection," said he, wonderingly, "What lection?"

But all this while I had not learn what were the politics of the woman who sold pigs' trotters. So I asked her the question plup out. "I'm a Conservative," she replied with equal bluntness. "Ah!" she went on, clasping her hands and gaping upwards with an expression as nearly ecstatic as a pig's trotter vendor can be expected to assume. "Ah! I've seen the Lady Mayoress! She called at my house yesterday. A true lady—Oh! I know a true lady when I see one—and a sweet creature! Yes, sir, I'm a Conservative."

There are three classes of electors—those who are Liberals, those who are Conservatives and those who are a mixture of neither and both. A Kentish Town cobble with a touch of cynicism, exhibited his window one bill bidding the public vote for Dickinson and another bidding them vote for Moon. "Yes, he said, with a chuckle, 'I give 'em both a lift. One chap he come along with the Liberal bill and asks if I'd show it, and I says, 'Only too delighted, my friend, only too delighted,' for I hold with being civil and neighbourly, though I don't mind owning"—with a wink—"as my private thought was it'd come in handy for wrapping up boots in; and then, if you'll believe me hardly had the chap took himself off than in comes a gent., a regular West-ender, as was wearing a classy top hat, and he asks wouldn't I put up one of their bills, and I says, quite solemn, as how I'd be proud to. Then when I come to turn it over, I says to myself, 'Blow me, if I don't give 'em both a show'; so there they are" and he laughed merrily. "Then," I ventured to suggest, "you belong to both parties?" "I don't belong to neither," he replied; "you can bet your life on that." He was becoming serious and so I probed home. "Why not?" "Why not?" he echoed; "why because I've too much sense." "But the country must be governed?" "Governed!" he retorted; "Yes and what I want to know is why don't they govern it instead of messing and muddling about? Now I ask you," he proceeded getting more hot and declamatory every minute "What has this ere Government done? In case you don't know, I'll tell you. They've done two things—disgraced this country in South Africa and killed my dog. Such a mess-up as I shouldn't have believed—hardly any guns and them not long enough and a parcel of Generals no better than school boys; and as for ome affairs where's the sense in muzzling all the dogs just because one or two appen to 'ave swine-fever? And then they come mincing a long in their top 'ats and ask you to vote for Moon. Vote for the man in the moon more likely!" and he dug his awl savagely into a shuhg abby boot.

"Then," I ventured to interject, "you'll vote for Dickinson?" "Who said so?" he demanded, testily. "Just think of Majuba, and them not carrying Home Rule, after they said they would. I'm not saying they aren't better than the other crowd, and certainly they've too much feeling to go muzzling all the dogs. Why, it was just cruelty. My Tim fairly sickened and died from it. Then, who could vote for a party that let down General Gordon?"

"So," I remarked, thinking that at least I saw daylight, "you don't intend to vote at all?" "Not vote!" he burst out, "what, and let the country just drag on anyhow? A pretty state of things if everybody said they wouldn't vote!" "Well," I asked, becoming a trifle impatient, "for whom do you intend to vote?" "Ah!" he exclaimed, "that's what I want to know. The fact of the matter is," he added, speaking slowly, and with a pathetically puzzled air, "I havn't been able to make up my mind yet. But," he proceeded, more cheerfully, "there's plenty of time before the polling; and vote I will, one way or the other."

One poor fellow seemed to have been canvassed out of all self-reliance. "Well, guv'nor," he asked, "which way do you say I ought to vote? I seem to be getting a bit mixed about it. Wednesday there come along three ladies—stopped, they did, the best part of half an hour—and they wanted me to say as I'd vote for Gordon. 'Well,' says I, plump out, 'why should I?' and then they got talking about this 'ere war, and as how the Conservatives wanted this country to win, and as how the Liberals were all for the Boers and wanted Old Kruger back. Well, hang me, I'd have old Kruger roasted if I'ad my way, so I said as how that settled it. But, as I'm alive, a cove come in here to-night—a ordinary common cove like you and me—and he says as Steadman and his pals are dead agin 'aving old Kruger back—he did, straight, and he says as all what those ladies said was lies and kid. I wasn't 'aving any at first, remembering 'ow civil-spoken them ladies was, but this ere bloke he jawed and jawed and jawed until, strike me if I—well, I don't 'ardly know what to make of it, and that's the truth. I was a thinking it over when you come up, and it took me like this ere—suppose as 'ow they're all telling lies. It's a queer world." From upstairs came the shrill voice of a woman, calling "Enry? Enry?" and my friend unceremoniously left me.

Down at Mile-end I came across a little hunch-backed man very solemnly reading the bills outside the Conservative headquarters. He proved a fine specimen of the third-class of electors. "I've been to one of Clarke's meetings," he said, "and" I'am going to one of Charrington's. When I've heard 'em both I shall know which way to vote.'

West Islington yields me another story. In a street on the outskirts of the division there dwells a plasterer, who, by way of testifying his adherence to the Liberal cause, was showing in his window one of Mr. Lough's bills. A jocular acquaintance knocked at his door introducing himself as a well-wisher of the Tory candidate. "Why, Tom," exclaimed the visitor, "you don't mean to say you belong to the lock-jaw party? Why, man, where's your patriotism? Hang it all, what's to become of the old country if we don't stand by it in times of trouble? I'm particular surprised at you, too, not backing up the party that keeps the pubs open. Why old Harcourt is for closing the lot." "No, really," drawled the plasterer, "you don't say so. Well, I'm blowed if I could stand that. Matter of fact, I could do with a gargle now, only, I'm stoney." "And more besides you'd be stoney, Tom," pursued the shrewd electioneer, if these Liberals was in power. Look here, Tom, I'm an older man than you, to you just take my tip—Lough and the rest of 'em are first-class at talking and promising, but for looking after the Empire, and fighting for the old flag, you want the others. "Well, I'm not saying there mayn't be something in that," said the plasterer, scratching his head. "Why" of course, there is, continued the other, eagerly following up his advantage, "and what's more, Liberal or no Liberal, you ought to vote Tory this time, because the war ain't over yet and it stands to reason those that began the busines, are the best ones to carry it through. Look here, Tom, I'll give you a bob if you'll take that bill out of your window." "Honour bright?" queried the plasterer, "and yet—no; Lough's a decent sort of chap, and I ought to stick to my colours. All the same, though, I'm as dry as a kiln, and—and—." He was gazing fondly at the shilling in the tempter's palm. "Go on," laughed his friend, "take down the bill and this is yours." Whereupon, hanging his head, the thirsty man slowly entered his dwelling, and the next minute appeared at his window, from which he carefully removed the Liberal placard. Returning to the door, he claimed his shilling, which the other duly handed over, remarking: "Well, I suppose I may come and help you spend it?" "Certainly," replied the plasterer, as he pocketed the coin. "I've got to go inside for a minute, but I'll be with you in a wink." And it was presently the visitor's amazing experience to behold his friend again at the window, carefully restoring the Liberal bill to its former prominence. "But," protested the Tory, when his friend smilingly reappeared, "you promised to take the bill down!" "So I did take it down," drawled the plasterer, "but I never undertook not to put it up again." Then the other said things, and went his way. The plasterer spent his shilling on a pork pie, some pickled onions, and an ounce of shag.

It was the afternoon, and the streets I had to cover, writes a canvasser, were in a dingy district in St. Pancras. The third door at which I craved admission was opened by a stout, healthy-looking woman, with bare arms, which she was drying on her apron. "I ventured to call and ask—" was my meek opening sentence, destined never to be finished. "What!" she broke in, pointing to the party favour I had, in my political enthusiasm, stuck into my buttonhole, "What! another election clerk! Drat the people. As though one had time to waste over such fooleries when there are children to mind and clothes to wash. Go away, do, you silly man, and don't bother me again"; whereupon she fairly slammed the door in my face.

A house, several doors further on, provided another disconcerting experience, A white-faced, elderly woman dressed in black, answered my knock, and instantly bade me enter. Then in the courtliest manner possible, she asked me into a gaudy little, musty-smelling parlour. No sooner had I told her the purpose of my visit than she entered into a long disquisition on the Peninsular War. I listened respectfully, but in a state of mental confusion, to all she had to say, and when at last it was possible to squeeze in a word, I asked her whether our party might count upon her husband's support. At this, without more ado, she burst into tears, moaning, "Alas! the Duke died ten years ago!' My consternation was considerable, but happily short-lived. There were footsteps on the stairs, and a boy of about twelve burst into the room with a slice of bread and jam in his hand. "Hullo", Duchess he exclaimed on catching sight of the weeping woman, "there" are some papers for you upstairs," at which having made me a stately courtsey, the lady hurriedly took her leave. Then the boy calmly looked me up and down and asked me what I wanted. On my explaining he cheerfully remarked, with quite a touch of friendliness, "Oh, yes, Daddy's a Liberal, and he will be awfully sorry he didn't see you." But by this time the political interest was obscured in my mind by a purely personal one.

"Who is that lady?' I took the liberty to inquire. "Oh," he lightly replied, "that's Aunt Eliza. She's not all right here, you know," he added, pointing to his head; "but she's quite harmless. Mother says we are to agree with her in whatever she thinks she is. She's been all sorts of funny things, queens, you know, and all that, but this week she's only been a duchess."

"It's true enough," said the Bill poster "what you were just observing sir and many a time I've 'eard men grumble because they 'avn't got the vote, but, between ourselves, sir, my case is the other way round. We've been in our 'ouse, the missis and I for close on ten years, and I assure you, sir, I've twice been nearly put on the registrar—last time in pertic'lar, it was a wonderful close shave, and at first I thought it was all up. You see a gent, called and said as 'e was from the Conservatives, and when 'e asked me what I thought of what Lord Salisbury and 'is party 'ad done I told 'im I felt grateful to them, and always should. Well, he says, 'All right, my fine fellow, I'll see as you get put on the registrar,' and up 'e gets to go, after writin' something in 'is little book. Well, I thought as 'ow it was all up, but I didn't lose my 'ead, and as I was a showing im out I says: 'Begging your pardon, sir, but p'raps I ought to tell you as I'm a Liberal.' 'eaven reward me for telling a lie, but I was sort of drove to it. Well, the gent. got angry like, but I was desperate as you may say, and so I stuck to it as I was a Liberal, and so'e told me I'd 'ave to get some one else to get me a vote, and I said as I would though I ain't given to lying, sir, as a rule."

Greatly mystified, I inquired why he was so anxious not to go upon the register.

"Well you see, sir," he replied, with a quiet dignity, "I'm a bill-poster."

"I know that. But why shouldn't bill-posters vote as well as other people?"

Speaking with, much greater firmness and decision of manner than he had yet betrayed, he replied:

"A bill-poster's no manner of busines to mix hisself up in party politics. That's what my father, who was a bill-poster before me, knocked into my 'ead when I was no bigger than so high"—holding his hand about a yard and a half above the pavement. "'My boy, says he,' "when you grow up, you've got to be a Conservative, and likewise a Liberal. Both parties,' says he, 'do a power of good for the country, and both on em want their bills put up at election times; so,' says he, 'don't you grow up to the vulgar prejedice that one lot's all gents and the other lot's all wrong 'uns.' I've always stood by them opinions, sir, and in a manner of speaking they've stood by me. I post for one party and I post for the other, treating'em both equal, and both of 'em treating me equal. Now, what'd be a vote to me but a stumbling block in the flesh, as the saying is. If I 'ad a vote, I'd get drove into a corner by one lot or the other, and 'ave to promise to vote for 'em and then 'ow'd I stand for getting took on by the other side?"

"So your motto is, 'No politics; and dodge the vote'?" I said, laughing in spite my myself.

"Yes and no," he replied, seriously—nay earnestly—"Yes and no, sir. Yes, in the matter of dodge the vote; but no in the matter of no politics. Politics ain't the same as party—you mustn't make that mistake, sir.

"And will you tell me what your politics are I should like to know,"

"Well, there's one thing y put above and in front of everything."

"And that is?" r breathlessly inquired.

"Why," said he, "longer elections and more of 'em."

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Co.'s Liverpool friends, writing on the 4th instant, review their market as under:—Since our last report an adjustment of 1 8d. has taken place in the price of near and distant positions, and most likely it will make further progress. As the near positions still show a substantial premium over the distant months, the large importers select the former for selling hedges against their purchases in America. They profit by the decline to buy their cotton on a lower level. Altogether the situation becomes sounder with the gradual disappearance of the prohibitive premium on the near months. The crop prospects continue bad, and a reliable New Orleans' friend just cables us that the present advices are even worse than those published by the authorities. Having sounded our Southern friends on their crop estimates, we find that, on an average, they decline towards 9 1-2 millions. Now this is manifestly far too little for the requirements of the world. A consumption of 10 1-2 millions may be relied on, in view of the general prosperity, and the depleted stocks of cotton goods everywhere. The wholesale merchants have kept aloof during the summer, trusting to come in cheaper after the new crop had made its appearance, but they cannot wait for ever. Cotton is an article of prime necessity to many hundreds of millions of people in the warmer climates, and even in the temperate zone, its adoption for flanelette has increased the consumption considerably. Taking the consumption at 10 1-2 millions only, we find a reduction of about a million bales in the visible and invisible supply during the present season. To find a similar depletion of stocks we have to go back to the seventies, when prices ruled from 6 to 9d. The present value of cotton is not determined by a small group of speculators, it rests on the broad basis of reduced supply and to a great extent on the general appreciation of all commodities which has taken place these last few years through the ever increasing gold supply. With the end of the Transvaal War, the gold production will further increase by leaps and bounds, and the natural consequence will be the tendency to higher prices of all commodities. The same thing happened some fifty years ago, after the discovery of Californian and Australian gold mines. During October cotton prices moved round 4d. and even went as low as 3 1-2d, but the ever increasing stream of gold during the fifties drove prices to 6d. and 7d. and even 8d. and 9d. were seen more than once during that decade. Why should history not repeat itself, the causes being the same? The depreciation of gold and the appreciation in the price of commodities has worked wonders these last five or six years, especially with nations exporting large quantities of food-stuffs and raw material like the States. There the prosperity has risen highest, although the purely manufacturing countries like England have also had their large share of the prosperity through the increased trade and the larger, profits to be earned during periods of expansion, when the pace of trade and circulation of capital is quicker. We do not think that this general prosperity is as yet, on the wave. There may have been a pause in consequence of the Transvaal War which is now drawing to an end, and the troubles in China. No doubt new life and impetus will be given to trade all round with the return of peace. During this time of prosperity no nation has accumulated such last financial reserves as the States. We could have foretold some 10 years ago that the New York Money Market would, in a couple of days, have subscribed several times over large European loans of 5 and 10 millions sterling. As far as our article is concerned, we have seriously to reckon with this immense financial strength of the States. The American is in a position when he has sold the first 2 or 3 millions of his new crop, not to Great Britain only, but to all parts of the world, to hold his cotton indefinitely, and we may be sure that the experience of last season, when he doled out his cotton to a hungry world at ever rising prices, has not been lost on him. To sum up:—The crop is evidently small; the world is in need of cotton; and the supply is everywhere at its lowest ebb. If such conditions brought 6d. and 7d. in years gone by, why not this reason? We think we are moderate in our views if we expect at least an average price of 6d. in January or February, or even earlier, and we therefore recommend with great confidence the purchase of January-February at anything under that price, and a fortiori a purchase of any subsequent position at a lower price."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE EMPEROR AND PRINCE TUAN.

A Laffan's Agency telegram dated Shanghai, Tuesday, says:—The memorial from Li Hung Chang and the Southern and Central Viceroys asking for the denunciation of Prince Tuan and Prince Chwang did not reach the Emperor and Empress Dowager at Taiyuen-fu until after the two Princes had been promoted. The memorial remained unopened until a meeting of the Privy Council on the morning of the 20th. There were present, besides the Emperor and Empress Dowager, Prince Tuan, Prince Chwang, Wang-Wen-Shao, Kang-yi, and Chi Hsiou.

The Emperor read the memorial twice, and handed it to the Councillors.

The Emperor spoke with great bitterness, and as soon as he had finished the Empress Dowager, who sat beside him, leaned forward and pointing directly at Wan-Wen-Shao, said: "You are the only intelligent man in the Council. We must depend wholly upon you to suggest plans. You are commanded to present a memorial showing a way out of our difficulties."

Tuan and Chwang listened angrily, but did not attempt to reply, and the audience closed. Wang-Wen-Shao is the only Minister who has not lost his head during the troubles. He has remained friendly with the members of the Chinese Peace Commission, and he has refrained from obeying the Empress Dowager until he has been able to consult with them.

The promotion of Prince Tuan and Prince Chwang is really a disadvantage to them. Before they became members of the Council they were privileged, as members of the Royal family, to have unrestricted private audiences with the Empress Dowager upon all questions of State. But the oldest traditions of the Court forbid members of the Council to approach the Throne unless accompanied by all the other members. The only exception is when a Minister has been sent upon a private mission, and then he must apply for a special audience. The Council is jealous of its prerogatives, and applications for special audiences are usually refused.

Prince Tuan's influence with the Empress Dowager can therefore no longer be privately exercised.

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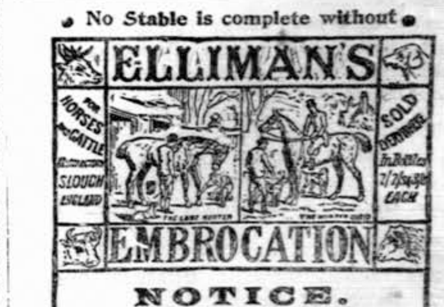

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

ARMY reform occupies the prominent place in election speeches and addresses, and there is a danger lest the public should suffer from military indigestion in the attempt to assimilate so much mental food of one kind. Naturally the advocates of each branch of our very varied army wish to advance the interests of their special pets, and there is a fear that great and general principles which should govern all details will be forgotten. It would be well if the great party leaders could formulate some scheme out of their numerous and vague references to this important subject, and give the public an opportunity of judging their relative merits. The interests of the Empire demand the maintenance of an army, each component of which shall be able to exist in a state of effectiveness without feeding upon the vitals of one or more of the others. It would be well if some of those who talk so freely about the army would tell us how this can be done, how recruiting is to be regulated so that there shall be a sufficiency of men for the regulars without enfeebling the militia, and how we shall maintain a strong volunteer force for home defence without interfering with recruiting for the senior services. The Government is going to the country mainly on a military issue, and in order to sanction a line of policy which already means the maintenance of a large army of occupation in South Africa, and may mean unheard-of developments in the Far East. Yet at present there is no indication of how these great military possibilities are to be put into concrete shape. All we know is that some one has said there shall be no compulsory service; but instead of negative commonplaces we want positive pronouncements of policy.

The progress of the battleship "Implacable" building in Devornport Dockyard has been considerably retarded we regret to note by the delay in delivering her 12-inch barbette guns. This is the first vessel to be supplied with the new pattern wire-wound gun and it may be hoped therefore that the guns may come to hand without delay in the case of the battleships less for advanced than the "Implacable." The secondary armament of this ship consists of 6-inch guns of the Mark VII. pattern and these have been delivered and are now being mounted in their casements. They are officially known as "Mark VII. breechloaders" but are in all essentials similar to the 6-inch q. f. gun already mounted in so many of our vessels. The distinction lies in the fact that in the Mark VII. the charge is separated from the projectile which makes the rapidity of fire slightly less. of calling up the Reserves.

Lord Lansdowne has explained the provision which will hereafter be made for fighting-men disabled in war. All totally disabled N.C.O.'s and privates will receive a minimum life pension of 1s. 6d. per day and may receive more according to circumstances, up to 3s. 6d. Furthermore there will be no starvation interval between the earning of the pension and the receipt of the first instalment. If the gratuity of £2 on discharge is not enough to carry the man through the discharging authorities are to see to it that the deficiency is supplied. All men regulars or volunteers, disabled in the African campaign, are to receive a pension of not less than 10s. 6d. per week.

President Loubet has addressed a letter to General Andre, Minister of War, in which he expresses his satisfaction with the efficieney and discipline of the French troops which took part in the recent manœuvres and at the devotion to duty and the endurance displayed by the men. The foreign officers who attended the manœuvres were entertained by the Muncipality of Paris on the evening of the 21st ult., speeches were made by the Mayor and General Voulialiarski. Great cordiality chasacterised the proceedings.

A French officer, who witnessed the army manœuvres and "whose opinion is entitled to weight," writes to the Paris correspondent of the "Times," summing up the results thus:—"The manœuvres were very successful, but the Army Corps remained for the three days almost on the same ground, losing and recovering villages. The umpires were very long in deciding, and each side wished for approval. Doubtless it is difficult to judge the result of manœuvres, with a frontage of 8 to 10 miles. You will have noticed how little has been said of the artilery, which must have seemed to you the more surprising, as this is where the French efforts of 30 years have led to such admirable results in guns, carriages, precision of aim, and manœuvring. The explanation is that artillery has no great significance when there is no real firing. I have frequently seen whole brigades on a flank march less than two kilometres from us. It was useless to fire, for the infantry went on marching, not even, perhaps, suspecting that they were being fired at. The result had evidently no significance. Nevertheless the manœuvres, from what I have seen, are useful and even essential both for privates and generals, especially for the latter, who have seldom an opportunity of handling large masses. There are, moreover, numerous departments and functions which are only called into activity by the manœuvres, and which but for these sham fights would, in case of mobilisation, be an unknown quantity."

A correspondent of the "Daily Graphic," who has been attending the manœuvres, has some remarks on the French soldiers, which are so complimentary and so true that we feel they will be read with great pleasure by our readers:—"One of the points in regard to which I was anxious to convince myself "de visu," was in regard to the entrain and the marching powers of the troops. This always comes as a surprise to anyone who has only seen the French pioupiou slouchihg about a garrison town in France, his hands deep in the pockets of his badly-fitting trousers, or in the back pockets of his dingy, equally bad-fitting overcoat. In order to realise what he can do, one must see him, in heavy marching order, doing his 40 kilometres under a blazing sun, covering the ground with that curious broken step of the French infantry as if he never could tire. One also sees then, in spite of the apparent looseness of the formations, that all the movements end by his getting where he ought to be, and that suppleness and adaptability take the place of the clockwork precision of his German rival. The cheerfulness with which he bears hardships is admirable. At the end of a long and tiring day, when almost any other army would have sunk into the morose silence born of fatigue, the French pioupiou salutes to the white-capped enemy marching along as prisoners with a stream of witticisms. Another point in which the French soldier is admirable is his resourcefulness when on campaign. As soon as the bugles sound the "cease fire," the arms are piled, the soldier bearing the little bundle of firewood sets it on the ground, and has it alight in a few seconds the one carrying the coffee pan unstraps it, the third with the collapsible canvas bucket is off to fetch water and in ten minutes time hot coffee is served round to the whole company.' As for French officers they are courteous gentlemen always. A fact to which more than one correspondent has borne testimony in our columns during the last fortnight.

There is an article in the "MarineFrançaise" uponthe British and FrenchNaval manœuvers by CaptainVignot, which distributes praise and blame pretty equally. In France the Ministry of Marine was at faul and the officers afloat did their best; in England the Admiralty laid down an admirable plan which the admirals did not understand and therefore failed to draw the intended profit. Captain Vignot believes that the objects of the Admiralty would have been prefectly studied and investigated if Sir Harry Rawson in order to gain command of the sea from his adversary had obliged Sir Gerand Noel to divide his forces which would have been done if he had remained himself at Berehaven A2 at Lough Swilly and A3 had gone to Queenstown. It was more important says Captain Vignot for "B" to make sure of his command of the sea and he would have been compelled to divide his forces in order to blockade the three ports. "A" might then have attempted to attack in superior force or with tactical advantage and there would have resulted a series of interesting operations in which battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and torpedo boats would have found their opportunities. There is undoubtedly some truth in this if not in the strategical scheme, and tactical encounters would have been decidedly advantageous. Captain Vignot's idea is that our admirals do not rise to new conditions, and he confesses that he is very glad of it. They are, he says, like too many French admirals, who, to his regret, have remained in the rut of tradition, and thus "from a theme of manœuvres, which would have permitted interesting combinations, they developed operations which lacked common sense." Of course, Captain Vignot is an exponent of the Jeune Marine, and probably does not understand command of the sea in the sense which we apply to it. It is difficult to see how his plan could have given it to "A."

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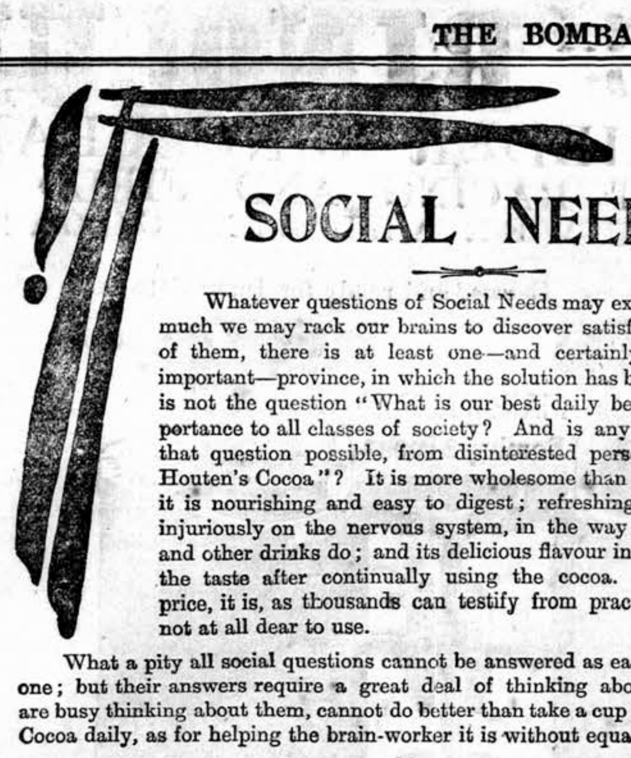

SOCIAL NEEDS.

Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink, it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee and other drinks do; and its delicious flavour in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

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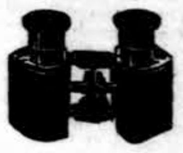

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The Rays of light passing through the objective O, in the direction represented by the arrows, strike the faces p1 and p2 of the upper prism, and are bent by each face through angles of 90° to their previous course. They then strike the lower prism, the faces of which are at right angles to one another and also to those of the upper prism (compare Fig. 4a).

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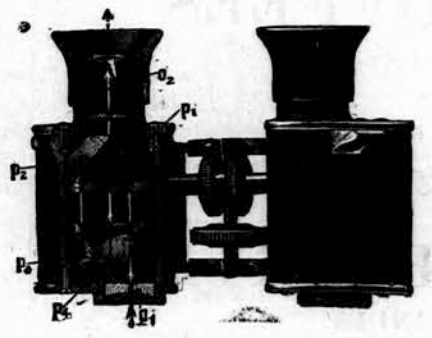

Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

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